

Soviet threat to crush new unions in Poland

aid rumours of secret and urgent talks in Moscow between Mr Stanislaw Kania, the new Polish leader, and the Kremlin, the Russians increased their pressure on Warsaw to initiate concessions won by the workers. They see as threatening the party's dominance.

Leader said to be in Moscow for talks

Michael Binyon
Sept 28
Indications in Moscow that the Russians are increasing their pressure on the Polish leadership to clamp down on the striking workers, and to end the threat of a communist takeover, are being reinforced by the third week running of a newspaper published only in the west, with the pseudonym of "Solidarity". The paper, which is said to be the only one of its kind in the world, is a direct challenge to the Soviet Union's policy of "peace with socialism".

The weekend rumours in Moscow that Mr Stanislaw Kania, the new Polish leader, had arrived here for talks with Soviet leaders, the apparently begun by the unexplained and unopposed of a party on Friday, could not be confirmed.

The article, which said the Polish leader had reached Warsaw, was widely interpreted as a sign that the Soviet Union was prepared to accept the new Polish leadership. It was also seen as a sign that the Soviet Union was prepared to accept the new Polish leadership.

It is clear that the Polish leadership is under great pressure from the Soviet Union to clamp down on the striking workers. The Polish leadership is under great pressure from the Soviet Union to clamp down on the striking workers.

er's condition worsens

Sept 28
The condition of the Polish leader, Mr Stanislaw Kania, is said to have worsened. He is now in a critical condition.

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in Madrid are contradicting the safety of the city. Many residents are suffering from water shortages and the city is in a state of emergency.

manipulated

are increasingly manipulated by the government and the media. The public is being misled about the situation in the country.

Baghdad's massed forces poised outside burning city to wipe out last pockets of Iranian resistance

Iraqis bombard Khorramshahr

From Robert Fisk
Outside Khorramshahr, Iran, Sept 28
With hundreds of Soviet-built tanks and artillery pieces spread across the desert less than a mile west of Khorramshahr, the Iraqi Army today prepared to wipe out the last Iranian defenders of the city and capture the still-smouldering oil refinery at Abadan. A cheerful and moustachioed Iraqi Army major announced this optimistic objective just after 9.30 am as he stood beside a smashed Iranian tank. He added that the Iraqi Army was "today" he said, "we advanced into Khorramshahr".

In its intention, at least, the Iraqi Army was as good as its word. A little after 10 am, long-barrelled guns began to fire into Khorramshahr, shaking the desert sand and sending up clouds of white smoke over the burning city. I could see the smoke slowly through a pair of binoculars, although the place

Labour call to quit EEC alarms moderates

From Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter
Blackpool
Labour's internal divisions reached a near-crisis point last night on the eve of the party conference with the moderate faction expressing its alarm at decisions taken by the left-wing dominated national executive. The concern reached the pitch where two members of the executive, Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr Tom Bradley, refused to speak from the conference platform on its behalf because they could not accept the view of the executive.

The executive endorsed a radical motion on the police, including the right to strike action, which Mrs Williams said she could not accept and therefore refused to speak. Mr Bradley adopted the same attitude towards another recommendation for widespread nationalisation in the transport industry.

Their stance was only part of a deep anxiety being expressed by moderates at what they described as an "unrepresentative" executive after its meeting yesterday. The executive, which was elected by the party's 200,000 members, was seen as a "black Wednesday" because not only will Europe be debated but significant constitutional issues on the election of the leader, manifesto revision, Labour MPs and who should exercise ultimate control on the drawing up of the election manifesto.

Mr James Callaghan, who may be attending his last conference as leader, could be handing over to his successor a party in total disarray on the European issue. His views on whether he will retire with or without the party are being debated when Parliament reassembles.

The decision of the national executive was announced last night at a pre-conference meeting. It came after an indication from Mrs Williams that she may leave the party if it was committed to withdrawal. In a television interview she said that others would follow her.

Mr Callaghan told his executive colleagues that the issue of the EEC will have to be settled by the party, but this year was not the time for the question to be answered.

President Zia finds Tehran intent on continuing its fight

Tehran, Sept 28—President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan left here for Baghdad today after the first leg of a goodwill mission that seemed to have achieved little, even in terms of its own modest expectations. General Zia, chosen by the Muslim world to take the first steps towards ending the Iran-Iraq war, emphasised that he came to hear the Iranian point of view, not to mediate. "Iran is still in a revolutionary stage when conciliation and mediation do not work," he said in an interview before leaving.

Iranian officials were less diplomatic in assessing the results of General Zia's 24-hour visit, in which he twice met President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and conferred with Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, who is carrying out his own unofficial peace mission.

Cossiga fall casts doubt over role of Parliament

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Sept 28
The downfall yesterday of Signor Francesco Cossiga's Government after 126 days in power, while hailed as a great victory by the left, has caused a severe crisis over the relevance of the Italian parliamentary system.

Shortly after Signor Cossiga resigned Fiat, the country's largest private employer, said it was freezing its plans for mass dismissals until the end of the year.

The Government fell after a one-vote defeat on its economic plans. For the first quarter of an hour of the debate, the Government enjoyed a substantial vote of confidence—then it was voted out of office by a combination of default and disloyalty.

In the vote of confidence, the Prime Minister received ample support—by 329 votes to 354. The House moved on to a secret vote on the decree itself and rejected it by 293 votes to 297.

Signor Cossiga then called a meeting of the Cabinet at which the Government's resignation was agreed.

The economic measures on which the Government was defeated were modest in their impact.

British film has rough passage to India

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, Sept 28
Sir Richard Attenborough comes to India soon to shoot the film he has wanted to make for 18 years, a life of Mahatma Gandhi, but his project has aroused fierce controversy.

The big Indian film industry has its share of jealousy and poignance, so it is not surprising that in the dispute over Sir Richard's film there are wounded feelings, chauvinism and some grapple.

To some people, the idea of a film about Gandhi verges on the blasphemous; others doubt the ability of any filmmaker to portray such an extraordinary life satisfactorily.

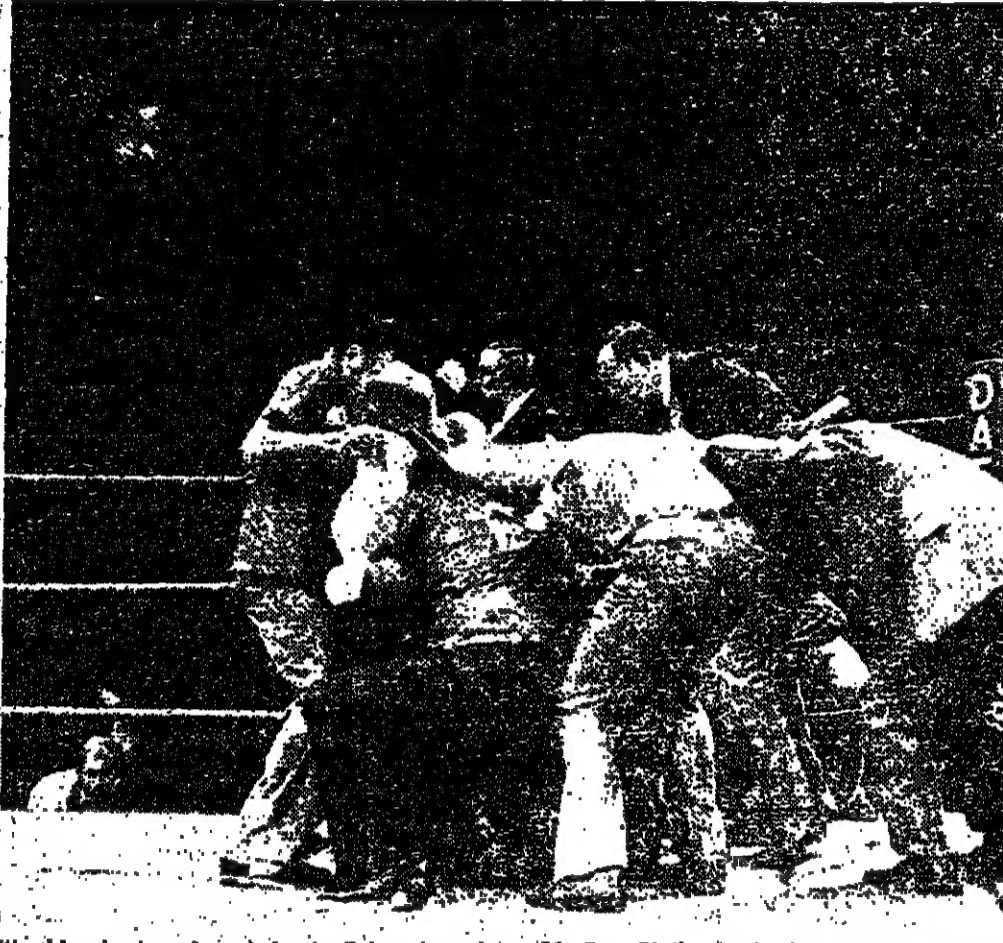
There is considerable annoyance that the film is being made by a foreigner and Sir Richard's previous films and his record as a director have been criticised.

But great care is reserved for the fact that he is partly financed by the Indian Government. Of his \$5m budget, \$2.7m is being provided by the National Film Development Corporation, and the Government will have a share in the profits.

There has been strong objection from the film world to the decision to subsidize a film made by a foreigner, "when (the Government) are so niggardly with money to develop quality films and to build low-cost cinema houses in the country".

A leading film director says that it was a scandal that while Indian producers were not even given a few hundred thousand rupees to make a picture, "a foreigner is given tens of millions for this purpose".

The *Hindustan Times* asks in a feature on the issue today: "Does India, an industrial giant, almost self-reliant in nuclear technology, have to turn to a little-known British producer to make a film on the greatest of its heroes? Or was Gandhi such a universal human being that if a British devotee offers to make an extravagant film biography of him, he deserves government support?"



Wembley boxing riot: A bottle flying through the air into the ring at Wembley arena on Saturday evening as Marvin Hagler of the United States, the new world middleweight champion, is shielded by his cornermen at the end of his bout with Britain's Alan Minter.

German police hold six neo-Nazis after death of accomplice in Munich blast

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Sept 28
Six members of an outlawed neo-Nazi paramilitary group have been arrested in connection with Friday's Munich bomb attack in which 12 people, including a Briton, were killed, and 211 injured, Dr Kurt Rehm, the Federal Prosecutor, said today.

Another member of the group, Herr Gundolf Köbler, aged 21, a geology student, was among the dead. He is believed to have planted the bomb, Dr Rehm said in Karlsruhe.

The bomb, which exploded late on Friday night at the entrance to Munich's vast Oktober beer festival, weighed between two and four pounds. Whinsec said flames shot 40ft into the air, and the earth shook.

Among the dead was Mr Errol Vere-Hodge, aged 25, a Briton living in Fürstfeldbruck just outside Munich, and three children aged six to 10.

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LABOUR PARTY/BLACKPOOL



Mr James Callaghan and his wife relaxing in Blackpool yesterday with their daughter, Mrs Julia Hubbard, and her husband (extreme right) and their grandchildren.

Unions set to defeat Mr Callaghan over reselection of MPs

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Trade union block votes were stacked up last night to defeat Mr James Callaghan, Labour Party leader, on the issue of mandatory reselection of MPs by their constituency parties. By the time of the final vote, the election of the party leader and the final say on the manifesto, was still in the balance.

Workers Union, to reimpose the three-year ban immediately, and informal soundings on such a tactic were in progress last night. The Transport and General Workers' Union, with a 1,250,000 block vote, yesterday reaffirmed its commitment to the left-wing reforms to change the party constitution, but the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, with 928,000 votes, confirmed its commitment to the right.

The engineering union's leaders meanwhile were last night planning to recall a meeting of their delegates to reverse a mistake which may have ensured left-wing domination of the Labour Party national executive committee another year. Delegates of the dominant engineering section of the union, which has 928,000 strong block vote at the party conference, decided by 18 votes to 17 to back left-wingers in tomorrow's NEC elections.

Decision on choosing the leader

From Our Political Correspondent
The chance of Mr Denis Healey, the former Chancellor, succeeding to the leadership of the Labour Party when Mr James Callaghan retires could be seriously affected by a decision to be taken by the party conference this week. The leader is elected by the Labour MPs at present. But at yesterday's meeting of the national executive committee it was decided to recommend the conference to accept the principle that the party leader and the deputy leader should in future be elected "by the party as a whole".

Election of Cabinet next step, MP says

From Hugh Noyes
Leaders of the Campaign for Labour Party Democracy made clear in Blackpool yesterday that the three constitutional reforms over which the various wings of the party are expected to battle this week would, if carried, be only the beginning of a much wider programme of restrictions on Labour MPs. The three issues before the annual conference, starting today, concern who should elect the party leader, who should have the final decision on the general election manifesto, and whether MPs should submit themselves for reselection by their constituency parties during the course of every Parliament.

Union forecasts jobless total of 2,250,000 by next summer

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter
The number of adults registered as unemployed in the United Kingdom will rise to 2,250,000 by next summer, according to a forecast published today by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs. The union, which has long argued that official figures mask the true scale of unemployment by excluding those who do not register, says in its quarterly economic review that "real" adult unemployment will have reached 2,900,000 by next July. The forecast, which would mean in the next 10 months an increase in the registered adult jobless total (excluding school-leavers) of more than 470,000, comes in a series of gloomy predictions based on what the union sees as indefensible economic policies.

activity will be weaker than now. It predicts that for the next few months school-leavers will be suffering disproportionately from lack of job opportunities and that registered adult unemployment, which the union claims underestimates the "real" total by a third, will reach two million within the next four to six months. The review comments that in the second quarter of this year manufacturing output was 6 per cent below the quarterly average for last year and both the lack of construction industry orders and the high level of stocks compared with output suggest that the depression will deepen, with a level of output 61 per cent lower this year than last.

The review, prepared by the union's research department under Mr Barry Sherman, its director, also predicts that by this time next year the index of average earnings will be showing a year-on-year increase of 16 per cent, compared with 21 per cent last year, although the fall will not become apparent until the end of the year because of the low level of settlements at the beginning of the pay round. The union's research department also predicts that by this time next year the index of average earnings will be showing a year-on-year increase of 16 per cent, compared with 21 per cent last year, although the fall will not become apparent until the end of the year because of the low level of settlements at the beginning of the pay round.

Mr Shore sets course against EEC

Continued from page 1
That British public opinion should be consulted first by a referendum before a Labour government gave any commitment. The idea of a referendum first was adopted by the unions at the TUC last year, but there is no resolution before the Labour conference along similar lines. Interviewed on *Weekend World* on independent television, Mrs Williams said: "The Labour Party decides it will have nothing whatsoever to do with the European Community and becomes associated with a policy of total withdrawal I would say that it is such a long way away from interventionism that I do not believe I could stay in it."

Tribune Group speakers disagree over composition of electoral college

From George Clark
Political Correspondent
The fatal flaw in the Labour left-wing demand for a new system of electing the party leader and making Mr James Callaghan and all Labour MPs more accountable to the party at large was highlighted at a meeting of the Tribune Group at Blackpool yesterday. There was clear agreement among speakers that the election should no longer be solely in the hands of Labour MPs, but it was obvious that there was no agreement on the left about the composition of an electoral college representing all sections.

Because of left-wingers' fears that Mr Callaghan and his supporters might muster sufficient trade union block votes to preserve the status quo, Tribune speakers urged all delegates at least to vote for the principle of changing the system. Mr Stanley Orme, MP for Salford West, a former Secretary of State for Social Services, said: "I favour widening the franchise; the difficulty is that among ourselves there is a great deal of argument about the method of election."

will have the leadership election based on present arrangements. I do not think anyone wants that situation to continue. I do not want to see Labour led for 10 or 15 years by somebody who does not represent the totality of the movement. We have got to get this amendment on to the statute book, as it were, and choose between variations put before us." Referring to the two main proposals for the electoral college mentioned by Mr Orme, Mr Race commented: "If either were carried, it would be a major victory for democratic control."

Teachers' union boycotts new advisory body

The Advisory Committee on the Supply and Education of Teachers is to meet in London for the first time today but the National Union of Teachers will not be there. The executive of the biggest teachers' union has decided to boycott meetings of the government-established body because of disagreement over the number of places it should have on the committee. The NUT thinks it is entitled to at least four of the 25 places, but Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, will let it have only two.

Two-union dispute at another site

By Our Labour Staff
The Isle of Grain dispute widened yesterday with the disclosure that General and Municipal Workers' Union members are being enticed to join the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers even if it means belonging to two unions at once. The move comes after accusations by the union that it is poaching members from the TUC-affiliated Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers on the Isle of Grain dispute have been "poaching" the members at the plant refinery site in Pembroke.

'Evening News' publishers asked to clarify plans

By Our Labour Staff
The management of Associated Newspapers is expected to receive a written request today from the National Union of Journalists' chapel (office branch) of the *Evening News*, London, to clarify its plans for the paper. After a week of speculation about a merger with the *London Evening Standard*, the chapel passed a resolution on Saturday, accusing the publishers of ignoring genuine concern about the paper. The committee is under the

Socialists' goal 'being achieved'

If the balance of Britain's contribution to the EEC has simply to be returned in the form of a cheque it would not improve the industrial or unemployment situation in Britain by one iota. Mr Michael Gallagher, Labour Member of the European Parliament for Nottingham, claimed at a meeting organized by the Labour Committee in Europe. He said that socialists were beginning to achieve in the European Parliament what they had set out to do, that is to move money from agriculture into other areas.

Editor calls for unity to save free, varied press

From Bernard Withers
Fleet Street was on the verge of a crisis that could be destructive of jobs, of newspapers and of a part of the country's free flow of information. Mr William Rees-Mogg, editor of the *Times*, told a meeting of the Labour Party's newspaper group at Blackpool yesterday. "We need to forget the long quarrels of the past, to get together to preserve the free and varied press of Britain, and to do it in such a way that it becomes possible to widen and increase the number of publications," he said.

Of the 18 Fleet Street newspapers, including two London evening papers, at least eight were making severe financial losses. Most of the eight were in some measure of risk of not being able to survive many years into the 1980s. Most of those newspapers contributed to the national democracy and to the flow of information. "I would fight for their survival," he said. Newspapers could not, and did not expect to, be exempt from the general conditions of industry. But the industry had made a failure of its affairs.

Although he would not ask for the nationalization of the media, it had a highly competitive base and had to be carried on the basis of profit. Because the written and spoken word was vital to democracy the way that industry was financed should be examined. There could be alternative methods of ownership of the press. He was concerned about the right of reply for the individual and the way editors were able to make pronouncements with no automatic right of reply. "We are concerned every one will get down to the difficult task of deciding what is the information available to the public must be broadened."

Benn criticism of war talk by BBC and ITN

From Derek Barnett
The BBC and ITN were accused by Mr Wedgwood Benn in Blackpool last night of "warmongering" in a speech to the eye of the Labour Party conference. He dismissed the Leeds, South, proposal that half of the votes should go to the parliamentary party, a quarter to the unions, and a quarter to the constituency parties. "That would be a total sellout to the PLP," he said. Mr Tom Litterick, another former Labour MP, criticized the method of election which would give the unions the biggest say. Most of the larger unions ran on principles somewhat less than democratic. Some of these guys make the Tribune look liberal," he said. A pamphlet was circulated at the meeting attacking the idea that if Mr Callaghan succeeded in preserving the status quo and then resigned, Mr Denis Healey, the former Chancellor, would be the next leader.

Mr Callaghan reads lesson

Mr James Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition, attended the morning service at North Shore Methodist Church, Blackpool, yesterday, as delegates to the Labour conference congregated. Mr Callaghan read one lesson and Mr Denis Healey, former Secretary of State for Defence, and MP for Sheffield, Park, read the other.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. Fronts Warm Cold Occluded
Sun rises: 5.38 am. 6.43 pm
Moon rises: 10.8 pm
Last Quarter: October 1.
Lighting up: 7.13 pm to 6.30 am.
High water: London Bridge, 5.54 pm, 7.11 am, 7.22 am.
Low water: London Bridge, 11.47 pm, 12.20 am, 2.45 am, 6.60 am, 8.66 am, 10.8 am, 7.60 pm, 10.35 pm, 7.00 am, Liverpool, 7.50 am, 3.31 pm, 9.00 am, 11.47 pm, 3.28 am.
A cold front in the N will move S. Ridge of high pressure in S. Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, SE. Central S, SW. East Angles, E. Midlands, Cheshire, Lancashire, Dry, fog patches, sunny intervals; wind variable, light, becoming W, light to moderate; max temp 16° to 18°C (61° to 64°F).
Central N, England, W. Midlands: Becoming rather cloudy but mostly dry with bright periods; max temp 15° to 16°C (59° to 61°F).
Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man: rather cloudy, especially later, perhaps a little rain at first, wind SW, light to moderate, increasing to fresh and perhaps veering W; max temp 15° to 16°C (59° to 61°F).
Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW, NE Scotland, Glasgow, Moray Firth, Ireland: rain at times, becoming mostly dry later, wind SW, later NW, fresh or strong; max temp 14° or 15°C (57° to 59°F).

At the resorts

(24 hours to 6 pm, September 29)
Sea level: 0.0 m. Max temp: 18°C (64°F). Min temp: 12°C (54°F).
S. COAST: Brighton: 12-18°C (54-64°F). Bournemouth: 12-18°C (54-64°F). Poole: 12-18°C (54-64°F). Southampton: 12-18°C (54-64°F). W. COAST: Cardiff: 12-18°C (54-64°F). Swansea: 12-18°C (54-64°F). Bristol: 12-18°C (54-64°F). Exeter: 12-18°C (54-64°F). Plymouth: 12-18°C (54-64°F).
Overseas sailing prices: Atlantic: 10-15 pence. Mediterranean: 15-20 pence. Pacific: 20-25 pence. Indian: 25-30 pence. Antarctic: 30-35 pence.

Weather forecasts

Today: Sun rises: 5.38 am. 6.43 pm. Moon rises: 10.8 pm. Last Quarter: October 1. Lighting up: 7.13 pm to 6.30 am. High water: London Bridge, 5.54 pm, 7.11 am, 7.22 am. Low water: London Bridge, 11.47 pm, 12.20 am, 2.45 am, 6.60 am, 8.66 am, 10.8 am, 7.60 pm, 10.35 pm, 7.00 am, Liverpool, 7.50 am, 3.31 pm, 9.00 am, 11.47 pm, 3.28 am.
Saturday: London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 14°C (57°F). Min: 7 pm to 7 am, 10°C (50°F). Humidity: 7 pm, 65 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 7 pm, 1.1 in. Sea: mean sea level, 1.0 m, 1.0 m, 1.0 m, 1.0 m.
Yesterday: London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 18°C (64°F). Min: 7 pm to 7 am, 12°C (54°F). Humidity: 7 pm, 65 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 7 pm, 1.1 in. Sea: mean sea level, 1.0 m, 1.0 m, 1.0 m, 1.0 m.

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HOME NEWS



The line-up for 1,150 entrants in The Sunday Times National Fun Run section for men aged 41 to 49 in Hyde Park, London, yesterday. In all, 18,000 people took part in the events.

Births induced in hospital with high baby deaths, committee alleges

From Our Correspondent Belfast

Childbirths are being induced to occur on two days each week at one of Northern Ireland's main hospitals, a district health committee has alleged. The hospital is at the centre of the area with Western Europe's highest incidence of perinatal deaths.

The drug Oxytocin has been used to induce labour among expectant mothers at the Erne Hospital, in Enniskillen, for at least six years, the Fermanagh district committee of Northern Ireland's Western Health and Social Services Board says.

The drug is suspected of causing breathing difficulties for the newly born and increasing the susceptibility of the child to infection.

It is the Erne Hospital's policy to admit expectant mothers about a week before their children are due and artificially to induce birth to occur between 9 am and 3 pm on Mondays and Thursdays except in those cases where labour begins prematurely and naturally, the committee says.

Members of the committee, who say they are being refused information by the medical authorities, are asking whether there is a link between the

perinatal death statistics and the policy at Fermanagh's chief hospital.

The controversy about the policy came to a head at this month's meeting of the committee when administrative staff failed to produce statistics on the numbers of induced births, which had been requested and promised at the committee's meeting in August.

"The hospital would not give us the figures. We have been told politely to mind our own business and leave it to the medical experts. The practice of inducing births at the Erne is extensive and totally unnatural," Mr Eamon Flanagan, a member of the committee, said.

He has been pressing for statistics for the past six years since his wife Rosemary had the birth of her third child induced.

"We want four simple questions answered by the authorities," Mr Flanagan said. "Do women have free choice at the Erne? Can they refuse induction? If there are no medical grounds for it and a woman refuses, can she still have her baby at the hospital? Can the use of Oxytocin lead to problems?"

"We are not questioning the

medical competence of the hospital staff but we want an independent inquiry into the maternity practices there," Mr Flanagan said.

In the absence of official figures on induced births, another committee member, Councillor James Lunny, says that a definite pattern of births only on Mondays and Thursdays has emerged, excepting cases of premature deliveries.

Calling it a "factory production" of babies, Mr Lunny said that no medical could have a birth induced without her consent. "But what can an ordinary woman say against medical advice?"

"About two years ago the committee asked for a consultation with the chief obstetrician. Instead the western board sent us an embassador, who told us bluntly that it was none of our business."

A Northern Ireland Office spokesman in Belfast said last night that it was a clinical matter he could not comment. Neither medical staff nor administrators at the Erne Hospital, nor senior officials of the Western Health Board headquarters near Londonderry, were available for comment.

TUC is preparing to launch an equal opportunities charter for black workers

By Lucy Hodges

The TUC is expected to launch, early next year, a charter for black workers, which will include an equal opportunities clause.

The project is seen as an important initiative in race relations. It shows the TUC's interest in demonstrating to trade unions and blacks that it is concerned about the subject.

The charter is likely to appear as a leaflet for mass distribution, by unions and trades councils. It will be translated into the main ethnic minority languages and will be launched at a national press conference and at regional centres throughout the country where there are large concentrations of blacks.

This year the TUC's race relations advisory committee has been working on some of the big issues. To some extent, the committee's main point to emerge is that they were unaware of what the TUC is trying to do about race relations. In fact, they thought it was doing nothing.

To some extent, they reflect the rather slow development of the TUC's stand on race relations and employment, in contrast with its work on women employees. It was not until the mid-1970s that a committee was established to tackle the issue.

A model equal opportunities clause was drawn up for unions to include in national agreements, but a survey last year found that only 17 of 106 unions had done so.

The clause will be a main feature of the charter. It is adopted on the shopfloor. It will mean that companies have to make special efforts to recruit, train and promote black workers, and monitoring to ensure that its provisions are carried out.

The TUC aims to give a firm lead to unions to combat racism in their ranks as well as at the workplace.

A confidential document prepared for the race relations advisory committee says: "All opinion polls among members of ethnic minorities indicate that racial discrimination is apparently most frequently encountered in the field of employment. Relatively few union office holders were from ethnic minorities."

The TUC is exploring the idea of giving special advice to its regional secretaries in areas with large ethnic minorities. They could be asked, for example, to have periodic meetings with black leaders.

Dr Dipak Ray, a TUC member from the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said unions were too involved in bargaining for pay and conditions to the exclusion of other matters. "We have to create a new credibility in the trade unions," he said.

Mr John Monks, head of the TUC's organization and industrial relations department, said it was important to persuade ethnic minorities to become more involved in union affairs by convincing them that unions were interested in their difficulties.

The charter will contain ideas of a programme for positive action," he said.

New start on legal help urged

By Our Legal Correspondent

A new start needs to be made in providing legal services to the poor and deprived sections of the community, the Legal Action Group says in a report published today.

The lawyers' group says that the Royal Commission on Legal Services, whose report was published last year, failed to tackle the basic issues, reached wrong conclusions and did not use necessary resources. There should be a radical change to provide legal help, where the private profession is not doing so, the group says.

It gives guarded support to the commission's proposal for a council for legal services, provided it is well funded and properly staffed and has important executive, not merely advisory, functions.

One government department should be in ultimate charge of all legal services instead of responsibility being scattered among several.

The group proposes a two-tier system for getting legal aid. For essential services, for instance where people are in dispute over their children or are being evicted or dismissed or charged with impenetrable offences, legal aid should be available as of right, and not subject to a means test or to applicants having to contribute towards costs.

In non-essential cases there should be stricter criteria for getting legal aid, and applicants ought to be means-tested.

Legal Services - A New Start (Legal Action Group, 22a Highgate Road, London, NW5, 2LJ).

News is manipulated journalist complains

From Arthur Osman Bristol

The "growing practice" in Britain of manipulating news was leading to more and more misinformation being given to journalists by the Government and others, it was claimed yesterday.

Mr Christopher Underwood, president of the Institute of Journalists and Home Affairs Correspondent of the BBC, said at the institute's annual conference in Bristol that journalists were "also being asked more often to suppress news, usually because it would be in the public interest."

He advocated the introduction of a Freedom of Information Act similar to those in the United States and Sweden.

"There are many areas where there is no apparent reason for official secrecy in which the public are still kept unaware of the facts. The reason would appear to have more to do in many cases with saving the Government of the day from embarrassment than with anything relating to national security or public protection."

"A whole range of issues affecting health, transport, consumer affairs and even food hygiene are kept from the public under the Official Secrets Act. This is ludicrous, a law desperately in need of change."

Another worrying issue was the way the media were being increasingly manipulated by government, by the police and by authorities generally. They were finding themselves being fed not just with misinformation but with information that was wrong.

For years, journalists have complained the lobby system at Westminster has been the victims of the "revolving door" which has seen a constant flow of people moving between the two worlds. It was a device to test public reaction.

Mr Underwood said he was equally concerned about the way the police used the media when it suited them and refused to cooperate if it did not. It was a distorted picture, he said, of what was going on. He had been alarmed at a conference of the Association of Chief Police Officers to hear the president, Mr Alan Goodson, Chief Constable of Leicestershire, say that he was "a little bit convinced" that a co-operation between police and the media was necessary.

Journalists exposed corruption, reported on the excesses and irregularities of government, investigated, identified and exposed. We are a professional media and there is no reason to be ashamed of that.

The institute is to approach the Government about the BBC's precarious financial state, to call for alternative ways of funding to enable it to have more financial independence in the future.

Mr Allen Holden, former manager of Radio London, who retired early this month, said: "Listen to the BBC while you can, because it is getting quiet every day and it is going to be a lot quieter than you think."

Nato states cautioned over need for unity

From Ronald Kershaw Barnsley

The main powers desert the Atlantic alliance and adopt a neutral stance, the entire Western world will find itself in danger, including the possibility of another Soviet test of its collective will.

Mr Mason, Labour MP for Barnsley and former Defence Secretary and Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said last night.

In a statement timed to coincide with the publication today of a pamphlet of which he is joint author with Neville Brown, Professor in international security affairs at Birmingham University, Mr Mason also issued a warning against a reversion to cold war tactics.

"He said a new cold war would be conducive to a hawkish and reactionary succession in the Kremlin. But too would a spread of neutralist sentiment within the Atlantic alliance."

Mr Mason said that the lessons from collective security clearly showed that NATO members had enjoyed a 30-year reign of collective peace.

"The Eastern European block has caused Russia constant consternation. The Soviets have been afraid of the domino theory theory working within their frontiers."

"Each East European buffer state in the main powers desert the Atlantic alliance and adopt a neutral stance, the entire Western world will find itself in danger, including the possibility of another Soviet test of its collective will."

"The lesson of collective security shows that there is no need to revert to the cold war, but there is a need to search more earnestly to strengthen détente and agree on Salt and but not to slip into neutralism."

"I hope this pamphlet enables the Labour movement to appreciate the advantage of collective security while indicating the need to pursue avenues of peace and disarmament in a multilateral collective way."

The pamphlet will be on sale today at the opening of the Labour Party annual conference. It is published by the Labour Committee for Transatlantic Understanding, of which Mr Mason is the chairman. Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the secretary, and Mr Frank Chapple, secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, the treasurer.

Collective Security Labour Committee, 50p.

Police chief 'misguided' over race

Miss Joan Lestor, Labour MP for Eton and Slough, on Saturday denounced as "misguided and dangerous" the criticism by Mr James Anderson, chief Constable of Greater Manchester, of the "race relations industry."

Mr Anderson said on Friday that race relations organizations were expensive and outmoded and should be dismantled. Some had been infiltrated by "anti-establishment factions" that aimed at impeding the police.

Miss Lestor, chairman of the Labour Party race relations subcommittee, said: "The increased racialism and aggressiveness of some people involved in race relations is a direct response to their feeling that the problems of discrimination and prejudice are becoming institutionalized in our society."

"If this is regarded as anti-establishment, as Mr Anderson implies, then the establishment should look at itself. The facts are that there has been a great deal of talking about racial equality but very little real action."

"I hope his attitude is not typical of senior people in the police force, because it will do nothing to dispel the belief among many young blacks that the police are not on their side."

The Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers called for the removal of Mr Anderson, saying he had shown himself to be unfit to hold his "powerful and sensitive" office.

"Moreover, his insulting remarks about those seeking to improve race relations are bound to worsen the position between ethnic minorities and the police."

"While condemning every-one else, Mr Anderson refused to recognize that the existence of racism in sections of the police force is one of the problems that needs to be tackled," the society said.

From the grass roots: Kindly country doctor role for deputy Prime Minister

Mr Whitelaw finds relief in taking up local grievances

By Ian Bradley

One salutary result of the British political system is that even the Deputy Prime Minister must regularly turn away from affairs of state to cope with constituents' worries about such things as weight restrictions on minor roads and the continuation of daily milk deliveries.

Those two subjects loomed large during Mr William Whitelaw's visit to the Lake District, from Penrith and the Border on Saturday. After a hectic week of Home Secretarial duties, it was evidently a relief to him to come, as he does every three weeks or so, to a part of Britain where such issues as immigration and crime are largely unknown.

Earlier this year Mr Whitelaw celebrated 25 years as MP for Penrith and the Border. He has strong roots in the constituency, sharing in the ownership of a 350-acre beef and dairy farm near Penrith, and has become almost a part of the local landscape. His features and style reflect the Cumbrian: Gentle and reassuring, but with a touch of grandeur and grit.

His first engagement on Saturday was a morning "surgery" in Carlisle, a sensible, pleasant, and friendly place, like a small island of socialism in the deep blue ocean of Penrith and the Border.

Carlisle is the working place and shopping centre for those who live in Mr Whitelaw's 950-square-mile constituency, which stretches from the Scottish border to the fringes of the



Mr William Whitelaw at Carlisle races with his wife after Saturday's "surgery".

Lake District, from Silloth to Alston.

Saturday's surgery drew four deputations. A group of women complained about the Lake District Planning Board's refusal to allow a young couple to convert an old building into a house. Two businessmen wanted a tourist board grant for a Penrith steam museum.

An elderly couple recently arrived from Northern Ireland sought a council house, and a man from Brampton, supported by his local councillor, protested about the weight of lorries using a local road.

Mr Whitelaw's manner was

that of an old-fashioned country doctor meeting his patients. He listened patiently and sympathetically, taking careful notes on a pad with a carbon copy for his agent, and promising to take up their points. His rule is always to give local officials the chance to state their case before referring matters to ministers.

His constituents, he says, rarely raise national political or economic issues. Rural north Cumbria has yet to face the worst effects of recession, although he fears that the closure of the Bowater paper

mill at Ellismere, Port will badly affect the constituency's large road haulage industry.

The daily political complaint on Saturday came from three Conservative councillors protesting at the Government's action in turning the rate support grant for local authorities.

After the surgery Mr Whitelaw met a farmers' group in one of a series of informal gatherings organized by the local branch of the National Farmers' Union three or four times a year.

Although farmers are not the largest group of workers in the

constituency, agriculture is a bigger industry, and many road haulage and engineering jobs depend on it.

Whitelaw was not surprised to find the farmers' festive mood.

Dairy farmers complained not receiving any of the recent milk price rise in the price milk and were worried about the future of home milk sales. In 1979 and 1980, they said, more than 30 milk producers in the country had gone out of business.

Those with beef cattle said their market had collapsed recently, with calves down £10. Cattle farmers were worried, and those with sheep expressed concern at delay implementing the European Economic Community's meat agreement.

They said lambs were selling for less than three years ago. Poultry farmers complained about a 38.4p a dozen price for eggs, a 10p drop from 48.4p.

The farmers protested at other countries were open flooding. EEC regulations were being observed every rule.

The farmers' protest was partly the high interest rates. Hugh Harrison, a hill farmer from Matlock, near Uxbridge, said: "Over the last year we have had to produce more food and to borrow enormous sums. Now we are having to pay the money back at a piling interest."

Another farmer, pointed out that of a Kandal bank's overdrawn customers 63% were farmers.

Riddle of mixed drugs in case of dental patients

By Anabel Ferriman Health Services Correspondent

Tests have shown that the drugs given to two men who collapsed recently after visiting a dentist in Cumbria were a mixture of two different anaesthetics, not designed to be administered together.

The first was methohexitone, which the dentist thought he was using, the second halothane, a liquid anaesthetic meant to be given by inhalation, not injection.

Dr Leahy Taylor, secretary of the Medical Protection Society, to which the dentist, Mr Neil Forker, belongs, said yesterday that it might never be known how the two came to be mixed.

"I do not think anyone will be able to explain the how, why and who of the matter. One is going to be left saying that, looking back, such-and-such must have happened but one will never be positive," he said.

Mr Pickering's condition was still critical.

When they were taken ill 10 days ago, the bottle from the dentist's surgery, from which the anaesthetic was taken and which was marked methohexitone, was taken to the hospital for analysis. From there it was sent for analysis to Birmingham University's laboratories.

There it was discovered that the methohexitone, which is supplied by the manufacturers as a white powder and is normally mixed with water, had been mixed with another anaesthetic.

Dr Taylor said it was difficult to judge the men's prognosis because it was not known how much halothane had been received. Halothane was heavier than methohexitone and would tend to sink to the bottom of the jar, so the quantity taken out when the bottle was inverted would depend on how far the injection needle was inserted.

He said two similar cases were recorded. "In one the patient died and in the other, reported in The Lancet in 1971, the patient, a child, recovered."

Given intravenously as it was in this case, halothane could damage the liver, kidney and lungs, he said.

Four new courts approved

By a Staff Reporter

The Home Office has approved the building of four new magistrates' courts in outer London, at Brent, Newham, Merton and Enfield, it was announced yesterday.

Mr John Major, chairman of the Greater London Council legal and parliamentary committee, said the council had been fighting for years to improve and replace over-

crowded and inadequate court buildings.

Conditions were Dickensian in "some places" with offices turned into makeshift courtrooms, interviews conducted in packed corridors, and few basic facilities for magistrates, staff and the public.

"It is only the sterling efforts of magistrates and court staff that are preventing a complete collapse in court work," he added.

Brother of ambusher is charged with band killings

From a Correspondent Belfast

The brother of one of the ambushers who died in what became known as the Miami Show Band massacre in Northern Ireland five years ago was charged on Saturday with the murder of three musicians.

John James Somerville, aged 35, of Moygashel, Co Tyrone, was remanded in custody. The band was one of the republic's best known groups when its minibus was ambushed one night in July 1975.

Mr Somerville's elder brother, Mr Wesley Somerville, was one of two ambushers who died when the bomb they were placing in the minibus exploded prematurely.

Two members of the "loyalist" Ulster Volunteer Force were later convicted of the murders and the judge recommended that they be held for at least 35 years. Both were soldiers in the Ulster Defence Regiment at the time of the massacre.

Mr Somerville, who was arrested in Tyrone last Friday, was also charged with the

murder of Mr Patrick Fallis, a Catholic, at his brother's public house, near Coalisland. Eleven charged: Eleven men appeared in court in Belfast on Saturday on a series of charges including membership of the Ulster Volunteer Force and armed robbery (the Press Association reports).

All 11, who have addresses in Larnie, Co Antrim, were accused at Belfast Magistrates' Court of belonging to the Volunteer Force. They were remanded in custody to appear again on Friday.

Six of them were also charged with taking part in an armed robbery of £26,000 from a wages office on the site of a new power station at Carrickfergus, Co Antrim.

Two of the men were also accused of conspiracy in connection with the hold-up and another man was accused of the armed robbery of two guns from a man in Larnie in March 1974. Another defendant was charged with having received instruction in the use of firearms between last June and September.

Police seeking armed riot force, MP says

Some senior police officers were secretly pressing for armed officers trained in dealing with public disorder, Mr Michael Mescher, Labour MP for Oldham, West, said yesterday.

They wanted equipment including riot guns, plastic bullets and flak jackets so that disorder at any level of intensity could be countered.

Mr Mescher, an outspoken campaigner on police issues, was speaking at a conference on contemporary issues and research on the police at Surrey University at Guildford.

He said the number of policemen trained in the new technology of violence was large, and that the number of times guns were issued to police was increasing sharply.

The Association of Chief Police Officers had officially continued to support more traditional methods, but Mr Mescher added, as influential group of senior officers had been "pressing the case for taking the logic of 'fire brigade' police yet further."

Government group to reexamine policy on nuclear shelters and evacuation

From Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

A working party under Cabinet Office auspices is to reexamine nuclear shelters for essential workers and surveys of property that could protect people who cannot provide their own shelters.

They will also examine the practicability of limited evacuation in a time of tension from areas likely to be targets for attack with conventional weapons.

At a conference of regional scientific advisers at Hull yesterday Mr A. Howard, head of F6 at the Home Office, the division responsible for civil defence, said plans were being drawn up because Soviet capability would increase over the next few years.

A war in Europe could not be fought by armed forces alone. NATO's requirements meant making plans so that industry and civilians could be mobilized to meet military objectives.

There would be little, just no marmalade, and bread would

be coarser. Butter would be made, though not much, I imagine.

"It is entirely misleading to suggest that restoration of, for example, some electric power, or some fuel supplies, say to 20 months after attack, was the only thing that could be expected to enjoy the use of such supply to the extent that they now," he said.

As supplies were restored they would be rationed, partly by price, so people would still starve.

It would be a crippled society and it should be acknowledged that a "crippled" society would be very hard. Mr Clayton, a Mr A. Wilson, a former director of the Home Office scientific advisory branch, said the conference that a 200-megaton attack might kill some 40 per cent of the population, destroy 75 per cent of the country's industrial capacity, and leave only 30 per cent of houses essentially undamaged.

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ST EUROPE

And reform becomes social issue in Portuguese election

Richard Wigg
Southern Portugal

Francisco Sá Carneiro, the Minister, reaffirmed that reform was one of the issues in his dispute with the last President, when he was elected in the last general election here last night. Polls place next Sunday.

Carneiro, leader of the Democratic Alliance, a grouping of centre-right parties, President Eanes and his political and military of seeking to maintain the status under the tutelage of Eanes, where he was in the Alentejo where large tracts of land were expropriated after the revolution in a communist-organised land reform programme.

The Democratic Alliance was led to give full property to small holders, after the back the land taken from the farmers, Dr Carneiro said.

Land was one of the principal reasons for the Government was deposed to reform the socialised constitution, imposed by the revolution, imposed by the revolution, imposed by the revolution.

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Neo-Nazis show they have to be feared

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Sept 28

West Germans had been warned that terrorists might strike during the election campaign, but no one expected an attack from the extreme right.

Society officials saw the danger from the 20 or so extreme left-wing terrorists, successors of the Baader-Meinhof group, and still at large. Some were known to have been in the country in recent months, apparently preparing an attack.

Instead, the bomb outrage in Munich, the worst in West German history, appears to have been the work of neo-Nazis who, although increasingly dangerous, are generally regarded as a bunch of crazy thugs.

For years such people have restricted themselves to swastika-bearers in black leather jackets and jackboots, daubing swastikas in Jewish cemeteries, making a cult of Hitler and spreading propaganda.

Their credo was all too familiar: a totalitarian state with a Führer, a German super race and the expulsion of all foreign immigrants. (They hate the Jews yet protest that the stories about Nazi extermination of six million Jews are all lies.)

Occasionally they were in trouble with the law and some were jailed briefly for defaming the state, spreading Nazi propaganda or brawling with leftists.

Politicians occasionally express concern about their activities, but for the security forces they were easy to keep an eye on, easy to catch and clearly not in the same class as the highly professional, icy ruthless and frighteningly efficient terrorists of the left.

Signs that the neo-Nazis were moving into serious terrorism have accumulated slowly since January with a number of small bomb attacks. Two were in connection with an exhibition about the Auschwitz extermination camp in Baden-Württemberg and three on buildings housing foreigners seeking refuge or work in West Germany.

It was only after the last one in Hamburg at the end of August in which two Vietnamese refugees died, that the Federal Prosecutor's office recognized the attacks as the work of a single terrorist group and took over investigations.

Six people were arrested and

assassinated if M. Fredriksen is sent to prison.

M. Fredriksen's detention was extended for further questioning at the request of the Chief Public Prosecutor. So too was that of M. Michel Gaignet, aged 26, a student and president of the defunct Fane.

But by tonight all six had been released. One of them was M. Robert Petit, who is 31 and president of the FNE, Fane's successor. He was once director of the so-called Centre for the Study for Jewish Questions under the Vichy regime.

The police, who raided the headquarters of the Fane in the Belleville district on Friday afternoon, found no evidence of their involvement in the attacks. But they found a shotgun, some cockade handles and a few iron bars.

The six suspects firmly denied any responsibility in the attacks, and told the police that

there had already been attempts to pin blame on them for previous attacks in which they had no part.

Detectives do not exclude the possibility that a rival extreme right-wing organization, such as the National Revolutionary Movement, had a hand in the latest attacks.

These have provoked widespread indignation, not only in Jewish communities and left-wing organisations but also from President Giscard d'Estaing, from the Prime Minister and M. Jacques Chirac, Mayor of Paris, who demanded "exemplary punishment" for the culprits.

He said he had asked the police to give special protection to Jewish school buildings. M. Christian Bonnet, Minister of the Interior, said the Government would make every effort to catch the attackers, but he said

the importance of small groups of extremists should not be exaggerated.

The latest neo-Nazi outbreaks have also revived controversy in the police about alleged infiltration by extremist elements in some branches of the force.

Even before the attacks took place, the most representative of the police unions asked for a special parliamentary committee of inquiry into neo-Nazi groups.

Some police union leaders have also expressed surprise that criminal investigators raided the headquarters of the FNE only after the Chief Public Prosecutor had called for action—and that M. Paul-Louis Durand, a police inspector, who was a leading member of the Fane, could have worked for some time in the Special Branch. He was recently expelled from the force.

Mr Saouma said that in Africa, where agricultural production was growing at less than 2 per cent a year, the population grew by about 3 per cent. So that the average African has 10 per cent less food available to him today than 10 years ago.

He said that 26 countries south of the Sahara in Africa, with a population of 150 million would need 2.4 million tons of cereals this year to avoid famine. However, pledges of aid by member countries had not yet reached 500,000 tons.

"I plead with you," he said, "for a massive increase in assistance for developing the agricultural sector in order to speed up production and cover the needs of the food-deficit countries."

Mr Saouma said that the economic well-being of the third World was vital for the industrialized nations.

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Once, they were ridiculed: Members of the Wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann during a paramilitary exercise in Bavaria in 1978.

forces they were easy to keep an eye on, easy to catch and clearly not in the same class as the highly professional, icy ruthless and frighteningly efficient terrorists of the left.

Signs that the neo-Nazis were moving into serious terrorism have accumulated slowly since January with a number of small bomb attacks. Two were in connection with an exhibition about the Auschwitz extermination camp in Baden-Württemberg and three on buildings housing foreigners seeking refuge or work in West Germany.

It was only after the last one in Hamburg at the end of August in which two Vietnamese refugees died, that the Federal Prosecutor's office recognized the attacks as the work of a single terrorist group and took over investigations.

Six people were arrested and

assassinated if M. Fredriksen is sent to prison.

M. Fredriksen's detention was extended for further questioning at the request of the Chief Public Prosecutor. So too was that of M. Michel Gaignet, aged 26, a student and president of the defunct Fane.

But by tonight all six had been released. One of them was M. Robert Petit, who is 31 and president of the FNE, Fane's successor. He was once director of the so-called Centre for the Study for Jewish Questions under the Vichy regime.

The police, who raided the headquarters of the Fane in the Belleville district on Friday afternoon, found no evidence of their involvement in the attacks. But they found a shotgun, some cockade handles and a few iron bars.

The six suspects firmly denied any responsibility in the attacks, and told the police that

there had already been attempts to pin blame on them for previous attacks in which they had no part.

Detectives do not exclude the possibility that a rival extreme right-wing organization, such as the National Revolutionary Movement, had a hand in the latest attacks.

These have provoked widespread indignation, not only in Jewish communities and left-wing organisations but also from President Giscard d'Estaing, from the Prime Minister and M. Jacques Chirac, Mayor of Paris, who demanded "exemplary punishment" for the culprits.

He said he had asked the police to give special protection to Jewish school buildings. M. Christian Bonnet, Minister of the Interior, said the Government would make every effort to catch the attackers, but he said

the importance of small groups of extremists should not be exaggerated.

The latest neo-Nazi outbreaks have also revived controversy in the police about alleged infiltration by extremist elements in some branches of the force.

Even before the attacks took place, the most representative of the police unions asked for a special parliamentary committee of inquiry into neo-Nazi groups.

Some police union leaders have also expressed surprise that criminal investigators raided the headquarters of the FNE only after the Chief Public Prosecutor had called for action—and that M. Paul-Louis Durand, a police inspector, who was a leading member of the Fane, could have worked for some time in the Special Branch. He was recently expelled from the force.

Mr Saouma said that in Africa, where agricultural production was growing at less than 2 per cent a year, the population grew by about 3 per cent. So that the average African has 10 per cent less food available to him today than 10 years ago.

He said that 26 countries south of the Sahara in Africa, with a population of 150 million would need 2.4 million tons of cereals this year to avoid famine. However, pledges of aid by member countries had not yet reached 500,000 tons.

"I plead with you," he said, "for a massive increase in assistance for developing the agricultural sector in order to speed up production and cover the needs of the food-deficit countries."

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Boxing

Minter fails to heed warning shots as he rushes to defeat

was able to trap him, he him up, and then rich kick off with his longer reach. In the third round there were again severe blows thumped. Minter hit out of course by then he was hurt. He had been badly battered. He seemed to be crying out "What are you doing to me? What's happening?" The referee stepped forward and stopped the bout and asked for Mr. Midwell's concurrence in doing so. Mr. Midwell agreed. The referee then turned to Minter and said, "Well, I was in Minter's corner and

dived for cover under the ring steps watching Minter's blood-stained legs scrambling as he was laid away.

Whether Minter will want to stage a fight with Engler again depends on how well his injuries heal. He will have to go to the United States to get his title back. But it is probable that though there is no legally binding return clause they would be only too glad to give another shot to a great and courageous boxer.

Motor racing
**Jones wins
in Canada
and becomes
champion**

Rugby Union

Success is soured by Nicolson's dismissal

Reserves do Sale proud in cup contest

Miss Köppen wants Indonesia success

Leslie drops his guard and drops the match

Faith in club game is given a fillip

Little to console wearers of the green

Pleasant except for sore feet, Thompson says

Australians make their mark from the start

bounce back from the brink of defeat and win a tough match when not playing well. He thus won £500 and a gallon of whisky which should ease the pain of an arduous match.

For different reasons both men emerged with much goodie and a

deserved success, not only for scoring tries but also because they were without their scrum half, Harding, who damaged ribs after only two minutes. Polledri, a scrum half as a schoolboy before moving to the back row, took over and did a splendid job, even in his scrum feeding could sometimes be described as generous.

Three-quarters time to work with Paige had a bad case of second half, which was inevitable in the circumstances and from there the confusion spread.

Park's forwards were going as tellingly as the end as they did at the beginning, under their new captain, Ripley. The Irish team without the inspiration of O'Donnell who will resume his

him were beaten 15-3 by Crawley
two opponents drop goals
Donaghy missed Upper Claydon
13-4 who against Woodford. El
Wycombe, with two tries again
three penalties, deservedly a
12-9 against Midsones. North
Exeter's set scrummaging was
factor in they beat Matson 14
Redruth has to work unexpe
cally hard to beat Abbey 9-5

Redhill (20 m) the pair were \$ sec up at Kirk, with Thompson a further 17 sec back. Taylor cramped up just before Horley, allowing Kirk and Laitinen to draw away, though

In yesterday's match Hughes, the England captain, scored the first goal. By half-time England led 4-0 with two goals by Leman

1. *Chalcid* 1. *Bombus* 1. *Old* *Holcombiellus* 1.
 1. *Chalcid* 1. *Oxford* 3. *Bedfordshire* *Eagles*
 1. *Colchester* 1. *Chesham* 1. *Oxford* 1. *East*
 1. *Bourne* 1. *Worthing* 2. *Edgbaston* 1.
 1. *Oxford* *Hawks* 1. *Fareham* 3. *Wip*
 1. *Chesham* 1. *Havant* 1. *Lewes* 3. *Wip*
 1. *East* *Grinstead* 1. *Oxford* 1. *Tonbridge*
 1. *St Albans* 1. *Brombourne* 1. *Woking*
 1. *Mid-Surrey* 2.

brass international tie. Leslie played the better squash but not for quite long enough. Briars won most of the points, most of the money, and most of the whisky. Honours even.

KWV 89mm 41 Gsec.: 2. N. Mansell
(GB), Salt-Honda, 60-21-28; 3. S.
Stohr, 20-5. A. de Cesaris (Italy).
4. R. Dallast (France), Aprs. 60-28.71;
5. A. Colombo (Argentina), March,
1970. 61cm. Plac. coefficient:
1. B. Henton (GB), 51 points; 2. D.
Warwick (GB), 49; 3. Fali, 28; 4.
Stohr, 20; 5. A. de Cesaris (Italy).
28; 6. Dallast, 23.—Renter.

THURSTON: British female Atlantic

By Gerald Davies
Bridgend 24 Pontypool 3
On the evidence of this game, at the Brewery Field on Saturday, J. P. R. Williams has lost none of his rest for rugby nor his status as a player. He is a

was that first try that signalled a change in the pattern. Bridgend's pack grew more dominant and their backs more confident. Try as he might, Cobner was unable to finish the piece.

occasion before one of the largest Rugby crowds for many years in that part of Ireland. Richards, John Carlton and C. Williams got the other tries while Campbell kicking a penalty and two conversions.

Equestrianism

Team gold for Britain in European event

Mrs Alderson dominates Wylle event

For the record
Rugby Union

TOUR MATCH: Coventry 12, Zimbabwe 15.

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery 18, Cardiff 0; Abercromby Os 9, Moray 20; Abercromby 31, Maccles 19; Ayr 9, Sunderland 18; B'ford 14, Richmond 3; Blackheath 24, Northampton 14.

Park 12; Asparia 10, Hartlepool
 Rogers 10; Oxford 3, Bournemouth 3;
 Malton 8, Exeter 14; High Wycombe
 11; Sidcup Norman 9; Abber 6.
 Redrux 9.
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Abbot Ryeux
 14; King Edward's, Camp Hill 4;
 Brynston 6; Sherbourne 13; Caice-
 ham and Sidcup GS 4; Campton 23;
 22; St. Mary's 3; Gillingham
 22; Belmont 10; 3; Caiceham 11.

Tennis

SAN FRANCISCO: Transamerica tournament, quarter-final round (US unless stated): J. Kriek (SA) beat J. McEnroe 6-3, 6-3; G. Mayer beat B. Corbiss 7-5, 6-0; G. S. 6-4; 6-4; T. Pashjian beat T. Mayotte 6-3, 6-4; R. Lutz beat V. van Patten 7-6, 6-4. Semi-final round: Mayer beat Kriek.

Golf

NAPA (California): PGA tournament, third round leaders (all 118): 201: S. Crenshaw, 66, 67, 68, 208: J. Kroyer, 67, 72, 67, 207: J. Broad, 64, 72, 67, 209: J. Miller, 68, 65, 72, 204: C. Egan, 68, 72, 70: J. Kistie, 68, 74, 66: T. Waiskopf, 68, 70, 72: E. Watkins, 72, 69, 68: D. Elchenhor-

Rugby League

Jet-lag can't

By Keith Macklin

On every tour involving a night of 14,000 miles the opening

Excuse tourist
ing for less than 48 hours.
England, they were unimpressed.
However, in that entertain-

[illegible]

The College Council is
applications for the post
Professor of Physics
from 1 October, 1981.
Further particulars are
able from The Registrar
whom applications 12 co/

ENTERTAINMENTS

S... should be at the price to be paid for the performance

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

LEGHORN S. 5.30, 8.00 & 10.30
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
THE ROYAL OPERA
THE ROYAL OPERA
THE ROYAL OPERA

THEATRES

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The little panel painting on oak measures 17½ inches across. It depicts a crouching

It is unclear precisely what agreements are permitted under the Act and what are not. The export of an Algard bust to the Metropolitan Museum in New York has now been held off for a pending an investigation of the partnership. Agnew's, Artemis and Eugene Thaw of New York. The case was referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions in the District. A police report was with the DPF by which the case in opinion is now being taken as to whether a prosecution is justified. An answer in that case should throw light on the legality of the partnership who

twice the vote of all the constituency parties combined—will determine the outcome of this week's crucial deliberations on Labour's future.

Trade unions are free to affiliate on none or all of their membership as long as their members have approved politi-

figure. So, in recent years, the TGWU has increased its affiliation by 250,000 (and may yet

next four biggest—the construction workers, the electricians, the shipworkers and the

when their leader has not voted
in the way he was instructed.

Labour Edit

The only way the left can win

berth) for us on the train in question. We had only to send a certified cheque for £52 in Mexican currency—the whole price of the trip for the three of us.

Our despondency did not last more than a few moments. Soon we heard a soft voice in the

The windows were a disappointment. The guide books had told us of the spectacular

set over the Mayan ruins at ruins at Palenque, but because of the hour's delay it was dark before we got there.

For some reason the sand-wiches did not come round at

trains in the United States take a few plastic knives, forks and a water bottle and you will have a grand time.

Michael Leap

The Brandt Report

Implications for International Business and Finance

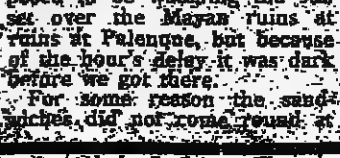
This major conference will interest every company which trades or operates internationally, particularly at this time of deepening economic crisis when the need for solutions is more urgent than ever; the conference will examine the challenges to industry, business and finance of the "North/South Report of the Brandt Commission"—and beyond.

Name(s) Position
 Address

 Company
 Tel:

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POLITICAL HISTORY

Nigeria, the most populated black state in the world, became a sovereign state on October 1, 1960. Before then, it had been a colony of Britain since 1914 when Lord Lugard amalgamated what was to be the Southern and Northern Protectorates of Nigeria. Independence from Britain was achieved through a nationalist struggle—strikes, agitation, mass protests and civil war. There was no blood struggle.

The civilian administration ushered the country into political independence. It was elected through democratic elections held in 1959. That year, the military government handed over to a military government in January, 1966, after the sections of the Nigerian army had mutinied in reaction to widespread political unrest and violence in the country.

At that time, Nigeria was a federation led by a Prime Minister at the centre and regional Premiers. The Prime Minister, two regional Premiers, a Federal Minister and a number of top army officers were killed. The Federal Officer Commanding Nigerian Army took over as Head of the Federal Government, and became Commander of the Armed Forces. He tended to the country towards a military form of government, which was an unpopular move after six months, his government was overthrown and one of his military officers was killed.

Nigeria's second Military Government lasted nine years. During this period, a war was fought to reunite the country after a secession of Biafra. The peace was won at the end of the war, but the government declared there was no victor and a war of attrition was waged. A national amnesty had been declared and war victims were rehabilitated.

There was post-war reconstruction followed by an economic boom. By now, Nigeria had become a nation of twelve states in response to the demands for the creation of new states.

The third Military Government came into being in a bloodless coup on July 29, 1976. It announced a four-point programme that would include the return to democratic rule and the shifting of the Federal Capital from Lagos to Abuja in the central part of the country in response to popular demands. It also created seven new states to make Nigeria a nation of nineteen states. Head of this government, General Murtala Muhammed was killed in an anti-aircraft coup on February 13, 1978, after six days in office and was succeeded by a national hero, General Olusegun Obasanjo, who was persuaded by his colleagues to head the government and complete the programme embarked upon by his assassinated predecessor.

A 49-man Constitutional Drafting Committee was set to draft a constitution. The draft constitution was subjected to public scrutiny and debate for a whole year. It was further subjected to scrutiny by an elected Constituent Assembly. The new constitution provides for the election of a President, a Vice-President, a 95 member Senate and a 443 member House of Representatives at Federal level; Governors, Houses of Assembly were formed at the state level. It also provided for elected governments to bring government close to the grassroots. The Judiciary will



Administrative map

stay aloof and serve as interpreters of the law and the constitution—the final arbiter.

On September 21, 1978, the Military Government announced the lifting of the ban on party politics. It set up the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDEC) and charged it with responsibility to register political parties and conduct elections into the Senate, the House of Representatives, state Houses of Assembly, as well as conduct gubernatorial elections and the election of the President and the Vice-President on a joint ticket.

There were very many political associations wishing to be registered as political parties but only five of them met the stringent requirements for qualification as laid down by FEDEC. These five political parties are the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), the Nigerian Peoples' Party (NPP), the Peoples' Redemption Party (PRP) and the Great Nigerian Peoples' Party (GNPP). One of the requirements laid down by FEDEC for qualification to be registered as a political party was that such parties must have a national base and geographical spread.

Each of the five parties captured power at the state level—NPN 7 states, UPN 5 states, NPP 3 states, GNPP 2 states and PRP 2 states.

All the five political parties fielded candidates for the Presidential election which was held on August 11, 1979. The candidate of the NPN, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, won the election with his running mate, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, having fulfilled the dual conditions of winning a majority of popular votes and having the required geographical spread which is framed to ensure that the whole country is the constituency of the President.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari and his running mate, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, were sworn in as President and Vice-President respectively of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Alhaji

Shehu Shagari's closest rival was Chief Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), who had Chief Philip Umeadi as his running mate.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari's party, the NPN, has the single largest number of seats in

house. President Shehu Shagari's government will encourage the local production of building materials.

Education will be a priority and it will be qualitative and have a sound moral content. Individuals and Voluntary Agencies will

NIGERIA

FIRST YEAR IN OFFICE OF PRESIDENT SHEHU SHAGARI

both the Senate and the House of Representatives. It worked out an accord with the third ranking NPP to ensure a workable majority in the National Assembly—that is, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The swearing in of Alhaji Shehu Shagari as Nigeria's first Executive President ended the thirteen-year period of military rule in the country.



PRIORITIES

In two speeches on October 1, 1979, after his swearing in, President Shehu Shagari announced the priorities of his government. These priorities had formed the basis of his campaign for the office of President.

He promised that Agriculture will be transformed to the point where Nigeria will be food self-sufficient and formally announced the commencement of an agrarian revolution tagged the Green Revolution.

There will be millions of additional housing units too in the urban as well as in the rural areas. Emphasis will be on home ownership and to reduce the cost of building a

house. President Shehu Shagari's government will encourage the local production of building materials.

There will be a Ministry of Science and Technology which shall develop policies to be reflected throughout our educational system.

Africa shall remain the cornerstone of our foreign policy and it is the National will that Africa shall be free, free of racial bigotry, free of oppression and free from the vestiges of colonialism. President Shehu Shagari promised that we shall continue to support all forces of progress and oppose all forces of oppression in Africa and elsewhere. He re-affirmed faith in and support for the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the charter of the Organisation of African Unity, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).



THE FIRST YEAR

By October 1, 1980, President Shehu Shagari's government will have been in office for one year.

How has he performed and how well has he made good his promises? This assessment has to be made having in mind the constraints imposed by the constitutional provision of the separation of powers.

Under the constitution, the National Assembly or the Executive can initiate bills that need the National Assembly's blessing and the President's assent to become law. Where the President's assent has not been received within 21 days of the passing of a bill by the National Assembly, the National Assembly can re-examine the bill and if it passes it with a two-thirds majority of members, it becomes binding on the President to assent. The same provision applies in the relationship between the executive and the legislature at the state level.

Executive and legislative acts can be challenged in the law courts by concerned citizens.

In the one year of our operation of the Presidential system, exciting and stimulating exchanges have taken place in the law courts and a number of government actions and decisions at both Federal and state levels have been challenged successfully in the law courts. All these have reassured Nigerians that they are truly back in a democracy after thirteen years of military rule.

government functionaries for such purposes.

There are storage facilities and the Ministry intends to build more. The government will purchase from farmers what is regarded as surplus and sell to needy consumers in areas where there is no surplus.

Agricultural research bodies are assisting and the country hopes to feed itself and be able to export food within five years despite the dependence of neighbouring sister countries for some of their food supplies.

The whole agrarian revolution will cost billions of Naira and will, apart from the Federal Government, involve the state and local governments.

By January 1 next year, a Land Resources Department will come into existence to study what type of fertilizer is best suited for any particular area. To ensure that the country does not exhaust its forest resources and endanger wild life, the Ministry intends to keep to international standards.

As far as the Green Revolution is concerned, emphasis will be on technology to get the farmers away from the drudgery of tilling the soil with out-moded equipment and technique. Practical men will be sent into the field to assist the farmers.

Nigerians expect better farm yields and more food in the next harvesting season.

N65,000 per house or N30,000 per unit or flat. Economic loans cover private residential houses built for letting and/or costing over N65,000 and houses built by housing estates not covered under social loans. These loans are also for building materials, development and a repayment period of

demand at all levels of our educational system. We also plan to make education more clear in his first broadcast to the nation when he said: "My Administration is irrevocably committed to making education a priority. We shall immediately expand educational infrastructures in order to cope with the



Alhaji Shehu Shagari, President, Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

up to 10 years applies. Commercial loans cover commercial buildings, specialized buildings, departmental stores, office development and State Housing Corporation operations within the above. This category of loans is repayable within seven years.

A new town is being built at Abesan on the outskirts of Lagos. Site clearance of the new town has almost been completed and construction of houses has actually begun. The projected population of the town is estimated at 350,000.

There is also a World Bank Urban Development Project which provides for a phased implementation in eight states. The pilot project is in Bauchi State. The first phase will be in Lagos, Ogun, Borno and Imo States while the second phase will be in Gongola, Niger and Ondo States.

The government's housing programme also includes the

qualitative and functional with a sound moral content". He also promised that his government will improve the quality of teachers and their conditions of service in order to attract them in the right number and quality.

The Universal Free Primary Education (UPE) continues to attract the highest priority of the government. The verified primary school population in Nigeria as at now is 11,457,772 as compared to 8,300,000 when the scheme was launched in September, 1976. The scheme involves the participation and cooperation of the Federal, state and local governments in the funding and management of primary education.

In his first briefing to the nation, the Minister of Education, Dr. I. C. Madubuike, announced that it had been decided that a grant of N40.00 per pupil shall be paid to the state governments by the Federal Government

HOUSING

President Shehu Shagari's government is firmly committed to the provision of 200,000 housing units every



University of Ibadan

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture or the Green Revolution has been the number one priority of President Shehu Shagari's government. Recently, the Minister of Agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, who has now been nicknamed the "Chief Green Revolutionary of Nigeria", gave details of what the government had done to translate its plans and programmes into action.

The Green Revolution will be mechanised. Thousands and thousands of tractors will be purchased. For a beginning, about 200 tractors, 50 ten tonne lorries, 250 mobile ridge threshers, 250 small irrigation pumps, 44 publicity vans, 250 sorghum and miller threshers and 1,800 maize shellers have been purchased for distribution to farmers. That amounted to about N18 million.

Locusts, erosion, flood and insufficient rainfall are being counter-revolutionized. The government has on order fleets of "helicopters" to supplement existing stock all in the battle against locusts.

There has been a re-organization of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and its agencies like the Root Crops Production Company and the Grains Board, two bodies that are charged with the responsibility of producing and marketing the staple food of most Nigerians. The role of these two bodies is regarded as crucial to the revolution. The World Bank is sending four experts to help in organizing an efficient and effective marketing system for these bodies. Chairmen and Boards of Directors were recently appointed to give them proper direction.

The universities and schools of Agriculture throughout the country are being mobilized to organize a crash training programme for farmers as part of the government's farmer enlightenment plans. The intention is to get the farmers to operate the machines themselves and not depend on

construction of priority housing units in both the Ajaokuta and Aladja Steel Townships. Construction of the 250 priority housing units in Ajaokuta has started and the drawing-up of the Master Plan for additional 8,000 units has been completed. In Aladja, construction work has actually begun on the 4,500 housing units for the township population of 50,000. The town is expected to be fully ready by December, 1983.

The Minister of Housing and Environment, Dr. Wabab Dosunmu is a specialist in urban planning. The government also has the additional benefit of the expertise in housing of the Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, who before entering partisan politics was a renowned and very successful architect.



EDUCATION

Education is a priority of President Shehu Shagari's government and he made this

to enable them to finance the UPE scheme. The UPE is so important because it is aimed primarily at eradicating illiteracy. The government also runs an adult literacy programme aimed at achieving the same purposes. Emphasis, in this regard, is on functional literacy.

Federal and state governments own and run secondary schools. The Federal Government has 39 Federal Government Colleges, conceived as "Unity Schools", with a total enrolment of 23,063. President Shehu Shagari's government reduced boarding fees in these schools from N120 to N60 per term to ensure that they attract all classes of Nigerians. The government has also devised a new admissions policy into these schools, which satisfies the requirements of merit, the needs of the surrounding states where the college is located and the central idea that Federal Government Colleges are conceived as "Unity Schools". Students of these schools usually represent Nigeria in microcosm. Secondary education is tuition free throughout the

Continued on page III



Nigerian girls in ceremonial attire.

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25

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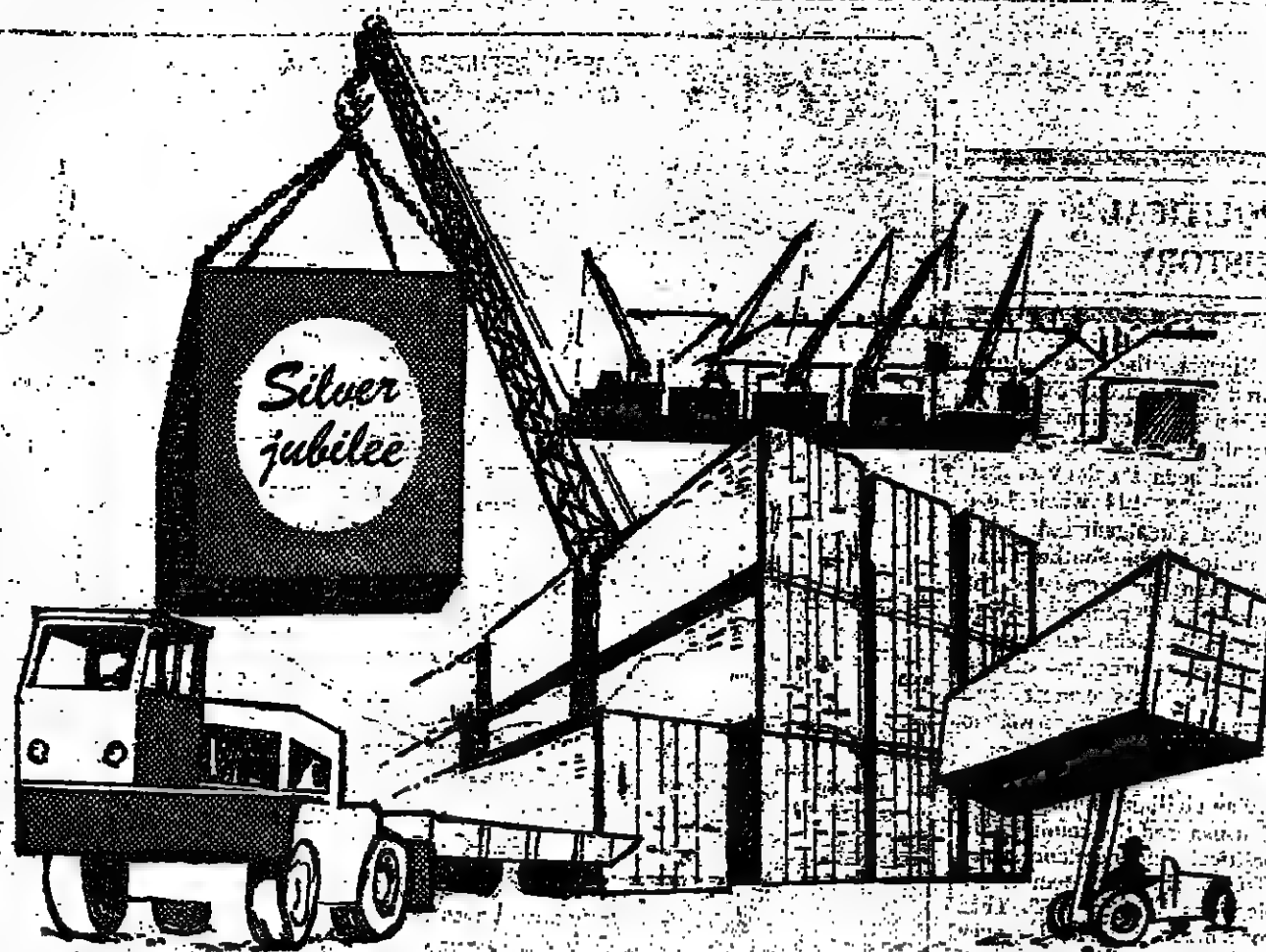
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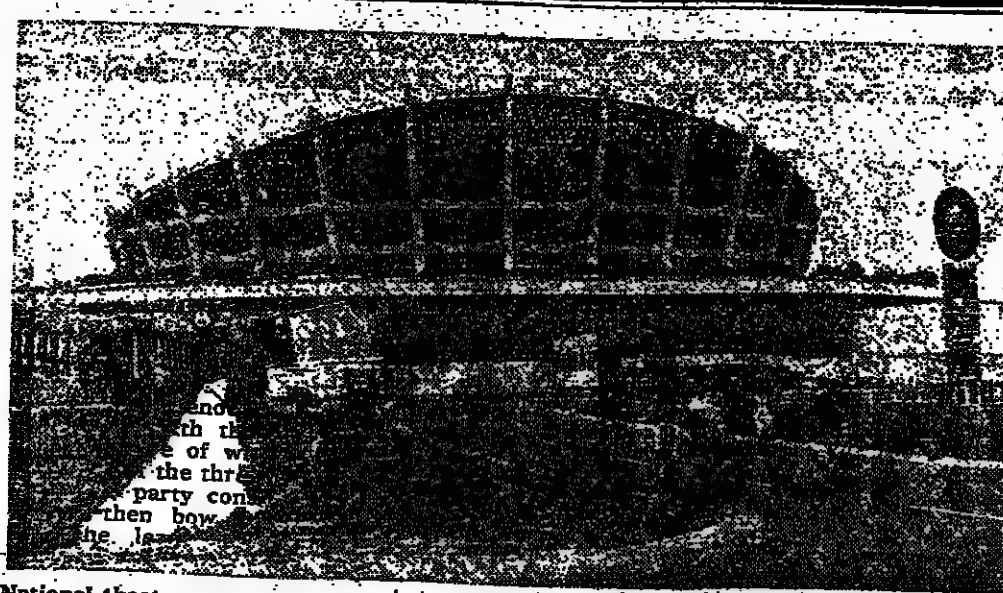


npa

**NIGERIAN
PORTS
AUTHORITY**

26/28, MARINA LAGOS, NIGERIA.

Continued from page 1



National theatre

country. Admission into these schools has been increased to 1,500 students per year per school.

Technical education geared towards the production of technical manpower has received great attention with the increase in the number of Polytechnics. There are 24 Polytechnics in Nigeria out of which seven are owned by the Federal Government. These Polytechnics award the Ordinary National Diploma (OND) and the Higher National Diploma (HND).

There are two Federal National Technical Teachers Colleges in Nigeria. At present there are 260 Grade II Teachers Colleges with a total enrolment of 234,680. There are also 35 institutions offering National Certificate in Education (NCE) courses in different subject combinations with a total student population of 17,690.

Nigeria probably has more universities than any other country in Africa. At the moment, there are 13 fully

COMMUNICATION AND POSTAL SERVICES

The government realises the importance of an efficient communication network to national development. The Minister of Communication, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, promised on coming into office that Nigerians would see a definite improvement in communication and postal services within the first year of Executive Presidency in Nigeria.

The period saw the commissioning of twenty new automatic telephone exchanges which increased the telephone lines by 66,500 with subscriber Trunk Dialling facilities whereby a subscriber could make direct connection with another subscriber in a different location without the assistance

and 142 postal agencies were also commissioned. In the mail delivery service sector, five new routes were opened and an additional 52,900 private letter boxes were provided for use of customers to cut down on the delay caused by house-to-house delivery of letters.

The Domestic Satellite through which National Television Network programmes are transmitted daily has been completed in all nineteen state capitals of Nigeria. This system is capable of generating radio frequency currents that can be deployed for telephony as well, and considerable efforts were made during this period in installing frequency converter equipment in all the affected locations.

Progress was also recorded on all the five aerostat sites on civil works. In the southwest aerostat site 66 per cent of the mooring sub-system ground electronics, mechanical and electrical works have been completed while the corresponding figure for Northeast site is about 70 per cent. No equipment installa-

Gateway Complex in Kaduna which on completion will cater for International Telecommunication Traffic from the Northern States of Nigeria. The system will provide alternate routing and system diversity for Nigerians Communicating with the outside world.

NET has also introduced International Subscriber Dialling in Lagos metropolitan area to meet the growing demand for International Telephone Service. As a matter of fact, these facilities have been introduced in three exchanges so far. There was also the commissioning of Lagos-Abidjan Submarine Cable which among other things will provide high grade route diversity to the Satellite system and provide international telecommunications facilities to other ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) countries. NET also commissioned the computerised Message Switching Centre which will automatically deliver international telegrams to the nearest office of destination and also route messages from selected centres to their destination overseas without the intervention of an operator in Lagos.

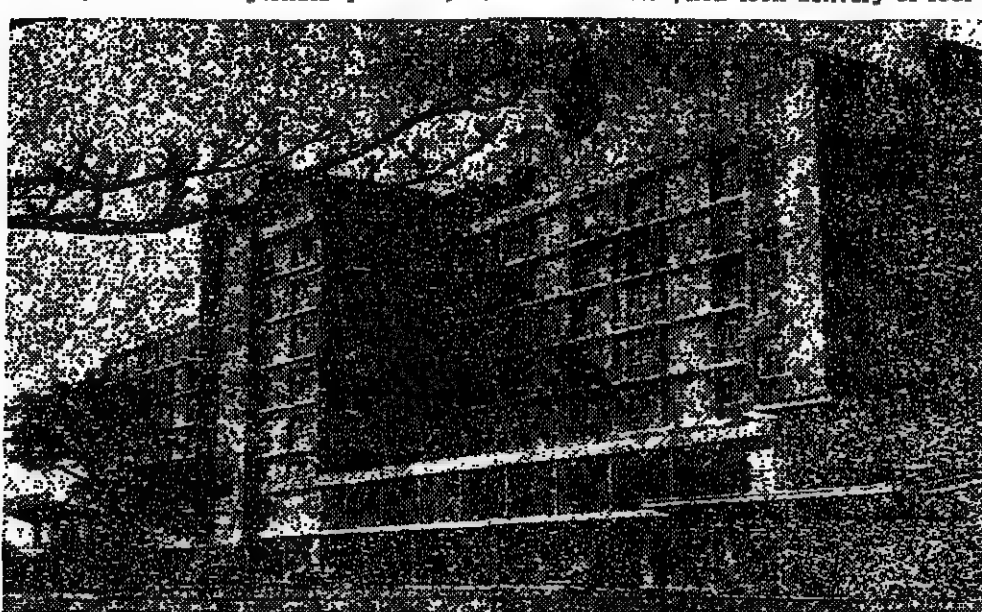
The Lanlate Satellite Earth Station was upgraded to meet the new requirement of the International Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT). NET has also established offices in five state capitals to provide telephone, telex and facsimile services. The

These projects were embarked upon before the present government came into office but it is determined to accelerate them and for that reason it put them under a Minister, Alhaji Ali Makele.

Considerable work amounting to about 65% of the civil works on the Delta Direct Reduction Plant had been accomplished by September, 1979. The Ajaokuta

TRANSPORT

The main pre-occupation of the Federal Ministry of Transport with Alhaji Umaru Dikko as Minister, is the implementation of a master



Federal Palace Hotel, Lagos.

complex is being handled by Russian contractors who after protracted negotiations have now agreed to commission the light section and the wire rod mills by the end of 1983 while the remaining units will be commissioned by 1985.

plan of railway systems based on the standard gauge with a view to opening up the country and integrating the national economy. The project will take over 25 years to be implemented. There is a National Freight Company which during the

very modern and sophisticated warships for which orders had been placed. These were NNS AMBE, ENYINMIRI, ERINMI and OFFIOM. Four other warships — NNS EKPEN, DAMISA, SIRI and ARADU, the largest and most sophisticated frigates this country has ever ordered — were acquired.

HEALTH

There has been an increase in the number of beds available in University Teaching Hospitals. There are 13 of such hospitals. There has been an increase in the number of doctors and nurses produced locally. The total input of students in medical schools has risen from 600 to over 1,000 in 1980. The broad objective of the Ministry of Health whose Minister is Mr D. C. Ugwu, remains the provision of adequate, efficient and effective preventive and curative health services throughout the country.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Africa remains the centre-piece of our foreign policy. Our role in the struggle for the independence of Angola and especially, Zimbabwe is well known. Nigeria continues to assist sister African countries in the training of some of their nationals by scholarships in Nigerian universities. Nigeria will continue to put pressure on South Africa to change its obnoxious system of apartheid and to grant independence to Namibia. Nigeria now has diplomatic relations with both North and South

the UN, Nigeria is still fully involved with the UN Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and this administration has ensured that the nation is contributing its quota to World Peace. The Defence Industries Corporation is being re-organized to meet the country's needs for small armament. A Military Assembly Plant is under construction. Within the past one year, the present administration took delivery of four of

ECONOMY

All activities, recurrent and capital (development) depend on the state of the economy. For a number of years now, Nigeria has been talking in terms of billions. However, as at September 30, 1979, the last day of the military regime, the overall financial position of the Federal Government showed a deficit of about N1.4 billion. The state governments were in similar plight. As a result of sound fiscal measures, President Shagari's government has been able to reverse the trend. The recurrent expenditure for the 1980 financial year was pegged at N3.70 billion which showed an increase of 7.5% over the previous year's budget. The percentage increase before then had gone up as much as 42.9% in 1979-80, for example. The capital budget for 1980 has been fixed at N7.623 billion part of which is financed by recurrent revenue surplus. The resource gap in the capital budget will be bridged by enforcing a 20% reservation across the board pending improvement in revenue allocation.

The Ministries of Finance, Industries and National Planning with Professor S. M. Essang, Mr Adamu Ciroma and Mrs Adenike Egun Oyagbola as Ministers, respectively have crucial roles to play in shaping the economy. Details of the 4th National Development Plan (1981-85) are expected to be made known soon.

In the industrial sector, emphasis has shifted to the establishment of small-scale and medium-size industries for which substantial financial support will be given by the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank and the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry which together will benefit from the Federal Government loan of N90 million in the 1980 capital estimates.

Inflation is being fought and the government has resisted unreasonable demands for an unrealistic minimum wage. It raised the minimum wage in the public sector from N60 per month to N100 and provided housing and transport allowance.

In the words of the President, Nigeria wants "a new world, where no man and no nation is oppressed, where men as well as nations are judged by the content and the quality of their human resources rather than military or economic prowess". After one year in office, the performance of President



oil refinery

aged universities and the establishment of three new ones has just been announced. In 1982, the Open University system will start functioning in the country. It will benefit older people who had no opportunity to further their education when they were young, full-time workers who cannot leave their jobs to be full-time students, and those who cannot afford on-campus university education. The Open University, is indeed a bold step by President Shagari's government to enhance the manpower development of Nigeria.

of an operator. During the period, Telex/Gentex services were increased by 2,000 lines whilst with regard to external telecommunications, international subscriber dialling facilities in Lagos metropolitan area were introduced to improve services being offered to customers.

The postal service also saw improvement in the completion of twenty-three departmental post offices out of which 10 offices have already been opened whilst construction work is in progress in another 179 locations. Six sub-post offices

tion has started in North Central, South Eastern and North Western sites because of delayed civil works.

When completed, each television viewer in any part of Nigeria will be able to select television programmes going on in any one of the three major centres in the country. Nigeria's communication with the outside world is handled by the Nigerian External Telecommunications Ltd. (NET). To improve on accessibility to the outside world from different parts of Nigeria, NET has embarked on the construction of the Second International

Map of Abuja facilities will eventually be extended to the other state capitals.

IRON & STEEL DEVELOPMENT

Nigeria is constructing Iron and Steel projects at following areas:

- (i) the Ajaokuta Integrated Blast Furnace Steel Complex;
- (ii) the Delta Direct Reduction Steel Plant at Aladja and
- (iii) the three Inland Steel Rolling Mills at Oshogbo, Jos and Katsina.

NEW FEDERAL CAPITAL, ABUJA

President Shehu Shagari's government will move the seat of the Federal Government to Abuja in 1982/83. All the city's projects relevant to the 1982-83 deadline are being embarked upon seriously. When completed, Abuja will be one of the most modern cities in the world. The Minister in charge of the Federal Capital Development Authority is Mr Jatau Kadiya.

period under review carried 125.82 million litres of petroleum products for a total earning of N4.8 million. It also made N2 million for the handling of dry cargo. It has also secured freight contracts from most of the Iron and Steel projects in the country.

DEFENCE

The Minister of Defence, Professor Iya Abubakar said on assuming office that part of Nigeria's defence strategy is to have well-trained and highly equipped armed forces to serve as a deterrent to adventurous countries. A draft agreement on Non-

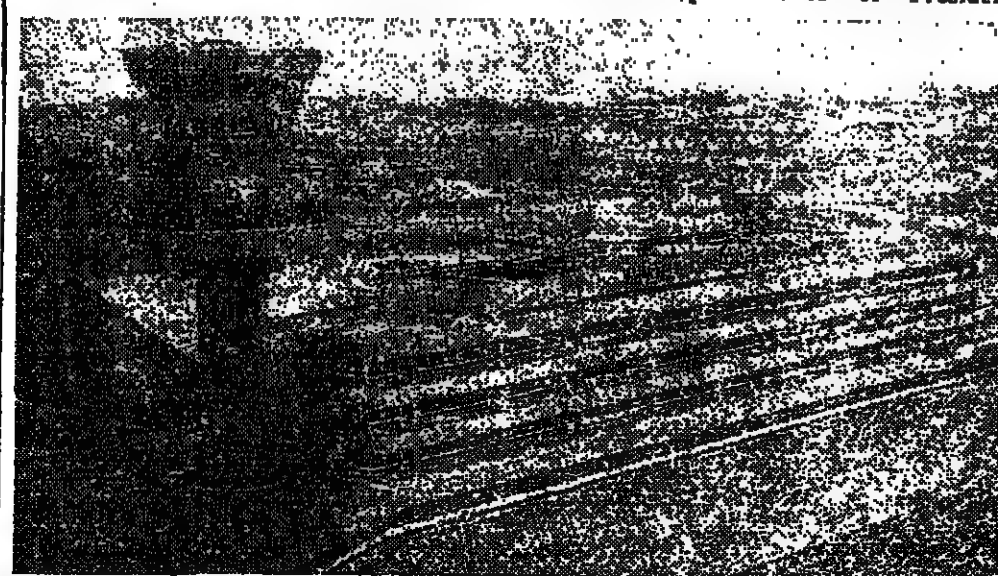
aggression and Assistance on Defence among member states of ECOWAS was finally considered at ECOWAS Defence Pact Meeting held in Lome, Togo in May this year. The present administration has in fact embarked on a systematic increase in the number of Defence missions both in Africa and other friendly countries. As a member of



assembly plant

WORKS

Nigeria continues to construct new roads and rehabilitate existing ones. It is an acknowledged fact that Nigeria has one of the best road networks in Africa. Right or not, emphasis is on road rehabilitation. Consultants have been commissioned to prepare tenders for the rehabilitation and special maintenance of about 1,300 kilometres of roads throughout the Federation. Weigh bridges are being installed on existing highways and negotiations have been concluded with the World Bank for a loan of US\$108 million to finance the sixth highway project. This project consists of the strengthening of certain roads throughout the country. The Minister of Works is Mr. Victor Igwe Masi.



Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Lagos.

aggression and Assistance on Defence among member states of ECOWAS was finally considered at ECOWAS Defence Pact Meeting held in Lome, Togo in May this year. The present administration has in fact embarked on a systematic increase in the number of Defence missions both in Africa and other friendly countries. As a member of

Korea. Professor Ishaya Auda is the Minister of External Affairs.

SPORTS

Nigerians love sports, football being the most

Shehu Shagari attests to this philosophy.

This announcement has been issued by the Department of Information.

Further information about Nigeria can be obtained from Nigerian High Commissions or Embassies or direct from the Federal Director of Information, Office of the President, Department of Information, Republic Building, Marina, Lagos, Nigeria.

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LABOUR'S PERILOUS WEEK

Even a few weeks ago it was widely believed that the Labour Party conference, which opens in Blackpool today, would be something of an anti-climax. Mr Callaghan had quietly secured the support of enough trade union leaders, with their block votes, to be sure of winning at least two out of the three critical votes on the party constitution. It would then have gracefully accepted by Mr Denis Healey at the head of a party that had been safe for right-wingers to join in and for sensible, moderate people to support. Perhaps the crisis of political conduct could not always have been served, too much would have been determined in committee between the leader and the union, but the left would have been a proper business of an opposition party.

So the analysis ran, but this morning's prospect no longer seems so realistic. This last week's demonstrated how risky it is to place too much reliance on the support of the union. There has been in the beginning of the right-wingers, or a seriously incompetent misuse of power, or both. It is probably true that Mr Callaghan will win two out of the three constitutional questions: on the head of electing the leader and

the responsibility for the manifesto, but lose on mandatory reselection procedures for sitting MPs. The margin of victory on the method of electing the leader, however, is likely to be narrow; it may even remain in some doubt until the very last moment; and there is always the possibility of the decision being reversed at a later conference.

In other words, it would be foolish to expect a few close votes on the party's constitution to settle everything. The problems go deeper than that. The union leaders collectively are not sufficiently reliable in the exercise of the massive power they possess within the party, and there are the objections of principle to their possession of that power at all. The relationship of the unions to the party was not always as simple as it seems. The twelve right-wing Labour MPs, whose statement was published in *The Times* a week ago. The question has come up again more specifically over the past few days in the furor over union financing of the party.

Plea for release of Mr Nelson Mandela

From the Archbishop of Wales and others

Sir, Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress of South Africa, has now been a prisoner on Robben Island for more than 17 years. He was given a five-year sentence in November 1962, and again in November 1963, and again in October 1965. In November 1964, he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

His continued incarceration and that of his fellow prisoners has deprived South Africa of a vital leadership which is of crucial importance at this time. In his statement delivered from the dock during the Rivonia trial Nelson Mandela said:

Mental illness and the public interest

From Mr Christopher Price, MP for Lewisham West (Labour)

Sir, I was concerned to read the criticism of MIND by Sir Martin Roth (September 13). He seems particularly unhappy about the way in which allegations of unmodified ECT and physical brutality at Broadmoor were presented to the public. It is worth recalling that the use of unmodified ECT was proved, and that no final judgment about the allegations of brutality can be drawn simply from the police's decision not to bring charges. It is notoriously difficult to achieve a judicial standard of proof in such matters. For myself, I was impressed by the integrity of the two nurses who made the allegations, and could find no possible motive for their having done so maliciously.

If it were to become a general rule that no allegation can be made public before police investigations were complete, in my experience, the public would be misled. This is particularly true of closed institutions, bodies such as psychiatric hospitals, prisons and the police. Indeed the Metropolitan Police would be a far more corrupt institution today had not you, Sir, consulted about the case to cross-examine the nurses making the allegations was the best way in which MIND could discharge its responsibility to those whose interests it should always put first—the mentally ill and handicapped.

0 LONGER SUPER POWERS

that the United States and Soviet Union have agreed to preliminary talks next

ear missiles in Europe it seems that détente is under way again after more than a temporary up caused by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The is more complex. The if sanctions which ident Carter tried to impose the Soviet Union have, of se, been less than successful. Olympic boycott, the curtail- of grain sales, tighter ols over the sale of tech- y, and a certain freezing of cal relations have caused Soviet Union some discom- and inconvenience, but little

s is partly because the n alliance was not united d the sanctions but partly s even with more coherent ation they would not have expected to do more than the price for the Soviet and demonstrate that the was taking the invasion. nder results will be more cant but they are still ing. So far the western, e has been shaken into a much closer look at its ation procedures, con- cy planning and defences: of the non-aligned world een joined towards a more al view of the Soviet ; surrounding areas have ltered to a new military on; and Moscow's military

A narrow interest

From Mr Charles Cory-Wright

Sir, I read with interest your correspondent Michael Hamlyn's ideas regarding the unrealized potential of British (and in particular, Fleet Street) newspapers (book review, September 24). He wishes to usher in a Golden Age of Journalism—an Arcadia for journalists, advertisers and readers alike—with no redundant items or advertisements, because newspapers would have become so specialized that every literate person would have exactly the paper, with exactly the emphasis that he wants.

The natural extension of Mr Hamlyn's "special interest pages" would be a contraction of the newspaper's scope, rather than a diversification of its overall reference. This would have a number of adverse effects: it would narrow the potential readership, and thereby lower financial gain, and much more importantly, it would make the various different readerships insular, complacent and self-obsessed.

Shrouded in mystery

From the Reverend Martin Haigh, OBE

Sir, Clifford Longley's balanced account (September 19) of the talk given by Dr McCrone contrasted well with the unfortunate headline in the *Evening Herald* "The shroud is a fake, says top United States scientist".

Heads and strikes

From Mr P. Dawson

Sir, Mr David Hart (September 25) is right, but he does not go far enough. It is not only the role of the school head which is misunderstood. The person who is placed in the most difficult position of all by industrial action in schools is the deputy head.

Death pays a dividend

From Lord Rynne

Sir, I tuned in to ITV late last night (September 22) to catch the end of the twenty-fifth anniversary celebrations and was intrigued by the Lord Rynne production of *Long Day's Journey into Night*, an Olivier tour de force. Alas, my bargaining powers were somewhat inhibited by the royalties payable to the author's estate. However, had time permitted, I might have gone on to mention our subsequent discussion over the similar recording of *Merchant of Venice* and his- albert only moments ago—discrepancy on being reminded that that author's copyright had expired. We got a little more.

Third London airport

From Mrs J. E. Grillet

Sir, Little discussion and apparently relatively little research have gone into assessing the desirability of siting a new airport in the North rather than near London.

Tale of a shirt

From Mr H. A. Foley

Sir, A solution to the problem of the short-tailed shirt (which incidentally costs as much, if not more, than the old long-tailed) is to have extensions sewn on fore and aft.

Aware of the bull

From Mr Tim Stevenson

Sir, To say that the vast promotion of footpaths are now redundant to their original purpose (David Green, September 22) is to miss the point. Footpaths are not a cross-section with a network of footpaths is a precious inheritance all too obviously lacking in many European countries and in North America.

Basic training

From Mr B. F. Hamilton

Sir, If, as British Rail claim, this is the age of the train, can rail passengers be said to have come of age? In recent Inter-City Journeys I have been amazed at the number of people smoking in non-smoking compartments, resting their feet on seats and appearing to be under the influence of alcohol.

Basic training

From Mr B. F. Hamilton

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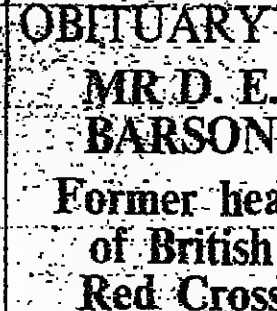
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from all over the world; if it changed its central structure so that the pope, rather than the council, was the international ship; if it recognized that the man on the spot is the best judge of pastoral practice; if all but exceptional cases were high principles were involved; and if the Pope presided over the process as an umpire, and as a court of appeal of last resort, then the matter affecting the unity of the church. And if the Roman Catholic Church realized that it should, to quote a churchman now in Rome for the synod, "speak out of people's bedrooms"

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Photograph by Barry Beattie

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Home Civil Service 1968-74, left
estate valued at £10,668 net.

Gamble, Mr Ernest John, of Kingswood, Surrey	£21,125
Colledge, Mr Hugh Norton, of Ditcheat, Somerset	£227,843
Leighton, Mr Benjamin Lazarus, of Camden, London, chartered surveyor	£95,418
Leavis, Mr Trevor James, of Whitland, Dyfed	£147,675

are critics answ

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

does not state the difference be-
tween that group and those res-

12, 1959 Tedo
years.

which have been introduced by the argument by some of "intensive systems." The opponents of such laws the codes and the government intensive systems. The critics that the statutes are often and abused.

There is more failing in the deep-litter as an alternative to the for chickens, since welfare movement is in the making.

"Critics of the use of the poultry industry have condemned their decisions as shortsighted; but unsuccessful, made to bring animal the political arena."

relying argument of the most, people would

the present factory
dearer food produced

The attitude of the out of the factory farming has played a part to is that of the Volsc partly to has abandoned bur maintain in favour of a loose- favourable favourableness. The union is re- re-act- fact- achieved pressed by the change, it is "a good time achieved will always and do speed with which place in and do react to new place in techniques."

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Bleak outlook for Britain's house builders, page 17

Apple growers get a taste for the battle, page 16

Stock Markets
FT Ind 481.0
FT Gilt 70.02

Sterling
\$2.3920
Index 76.1

Dollar
Index 83.8
DM1.8040

Gold
\$693.50

Money
3 mth sterling 152.154
3 mth Euro 131.134
6 mth Euro 134.134
Friday's close

IN-BRIT

Japan leads output of commercial vehicles

Japan took over from the US as the world's largest manufacturer of commercial vehicles last year, according to figures from the Japanese Ministry of Transport. Figures for the first eight months of this year show that Japan's output of commercial vehicles, 413,000, has surpassed that of the US, which produced 346,000. Britain, which produced 144,000, is third. The Japanese lead is due to a combination of factors, including a strong domestic market and a large export programme. The Japanese government has set a target of 500,000 units for 1980. The US market is expected to remain strong, but the Japanese are expected to continue to lead in the coming years.

Steel sale

British Steel is selling a 10 per cent stake in its subsidiary, British Steel International, to the Japanese. The sale is part of a wider strategy to expand the company's international presence. British Steel International is a leading manufacturer of steel products in Japan. The sale is expected to complete by the end of the year.

traffic control

Kenneth Clarke, Secretary of State for Transport, has announced a new system of traffic control for London. The system will involve the use of a new set of traffic lights and a new system of road markings. The system is expected to be implemented in the coming months.

in joint venture

British Steel and the Japanese have entered into a joint venture to develop a new steel plant in Japan. The plant is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The joint venture is a significant step in the company's international expansion strategy.

ar power need

The world will have to accept a new standard of living if it is to avoid a period of relative poverty, according to a report by the World Bank. The report states that the world's population is growing rapidly and that the demand for food and other resources is increasing. The report calls for a new standard of living to be adopted by all countries.

r shipping

The shipping industry is facing a period of relative stability, according to a report by the International Maritime Organization. The report states that the industry is expected to remain stable for the next few years, with no major changes in demand or supply.

with Kenya

British Steel has entered into a joint venture with the Kenyan government to develop a new steel plant in Kenya. The plant is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The joint venture is a significant step in the company's international expansion strategy.

hire sales

The hire sales industry is expected to remain stable for the next few years, according to a report by the Hire Finance Association. The report states that the industry is expected to remain stable for the next few years, with no major changes in demand or supply.

discount rate up

The Bank of England has raised its discount rate to 12 per cent. The move is part of a wider strategy to control inflation. The Bank of England has also raised its base rate to 11 per cent.

Finance ministers urge IMF to raise more money in private markets

From David Blake and Frank Vogel
Washington, Sept 28
Finance ministers from leading industrial nations have given a new impetus to international Monetary Fund studies of how the fund can directly raise money in the private markets.

The West German Federal Bank Governor, Hans Eichel, said that such borrowing would make the fund "less vulnerable to blackmail by the surplus nations".

The ministers, meeting here in preparation for the annual meeting of the World Bank and the IMF, agreed that the fund must increase its lending capacity. To secure this, the fund's primary source of cash should be its own borrowing from its member countries, followed by direct borrowing from the open capital markets. Market borrowing from the fund should be seen as supplementary.

But it seems increasingly likely that such support will be needed. The fund needs to raise about \$6,000m or \$7,000m special drawing rights a year to meet its obligations. It is hoped that this could be raised from countries such as Saudi Arabia, which has suffered from Arab bitterness about the exclusion of the Palestine Liberation Organisation from the fund's annual meeting.

The developing countries are demanding much easier conditions for borrowing from the fund but the industrialized countries emphasize that they believe the fund must maintain its traditional role as a lender of last resort, insisting on sound policies to cut deficits, although they recognized that much more money will need to be available.

On the face of it, the figures suggest a further deterioration in the June-August period. Total sterling advances and repayments to United Kingdom residents rose by 6.4 per cent, compared with a rise of 2.5 per cent in the previous quarter.

But the Bank says that seasonal factors, particularly the debiting of half-yearly interest charges, have probably inflated the latest figures by about £470m. Conversely, the previous quarter's figures were probably deflated by around £400m.

The biggest part of the latest increase, £2,989m, represented additional lending to the private sector. Within the private sector the demand for additional funds has increased, but is coming from manufacturing industry. Lending here rose by 8 per cent or £1,100m, compared with a rise of £688m in the previous period.

Lending to the service industries has remained strong, rising by a further £930m. There was a rise of 14.5 per cent (£186m) in lending to local authorities, in part reflecting the end of the bank's special arrangement to lend to local authorities at a special rate of 6.5 per cent. The personal sector's appetite for funds also remained strong. Lending rose by 6.8 per cent or £554m, including a rise of £180m (7.3 per cent) for house purchases.

through international financial institutions. The group of 10 industrial nations said after their ministerial meeting that countries should be able to draw larger amounts from the fund and be given longer repayment periods. Ministers stressed that more supply side economic policies were needed and that circumstances made it impossible for many nations to secure payments adjustment in just one or two years.

The group of 10 also emphasized the need for closer IMF-World Bank cooperation. Officials here said that there was substantial support for a World Bank money market, but this must be largely funded by OPEC countries. Because of the PLO disagreement a decision on the energy bank is unlikely this week.

But ministers said the changes must not alter the character of the fund, or the World Bank. The fund is designed to help countries with an immediate payments problem and the bank specializes in longer term development aid. The debate on lending reflects a growing struggle over who should control the financial institutions. The less developed countries want to see power wrested away from the western nations.

This struggle is expected to come to a head in the planned eighth round increase in the fund's money quotas, which will be distributed by the end of the year. The quotas are heavily biased towards Western industrial countries. The distribution of quotas is important to developing countries, because it also determines their number of votes. Despite the gloomy economic background which the industrial

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Over the weekend, Mr Michael Marshall, junior industry minister, disclosed that the government would be talking to individual companies about its new approach.

Public sector purchases by both central and local government and by the state industries run into thousands of millions of pounds a year and ministers believe that both purchasers and producers could benefit from a much closer relationship.

nations believe rules out any prospects for stimulating the world economy, it is felt that unless there is cooperation to contain developing nations' deficits, there could be a catastrophe next year. This gives the securing of further funds for the IMF great significance, because it is clear that commercial banks will have great difficulty meeting the needs of developing countries.

The financing problems are serious for the fund as well. Although it has gold worth \$70,000m in its vaults, the fund is running out of cash and is expected to exhaust all its present sources by the middle of 1981.

Officials from industrial countries said that the fund would not seek deliberately to reduce the risks of the commercial banks in its lending operations. In terms of borrowing there was no intention that the IMF become a "top tier" bank. Some fear that the fund will discover that it is too difficult to find ways to raise cash in the markets.

Officials said that there is no longer any discussion about an IMF substitution account for the dollar. The issue is not on the IMF's agenda and seems to have been shelved indefinitely. The meeting of the IMF's Interim Committee had to overcome a problem even before it began today because Signor Philippo Maria Pandolfi, of Italy, had been asked to resign from the committee after his Government fell. Dr Hans Androsch, of Austria, took over.

But there was undoubtedly delaying as officials resisted ministerial pressure for fundamental changes that would greatly have reduced their control over interest rates.

One of the main issues to be discussed is whether the fund should be allowed to determine interest rates. It remains to be seen who will get their way on how interest rates should be controlled but the need for a decision is becoming urgent. The G-7 paper is expected to announce its new monetary targets in early November, once the Treasury's mid-year forecasts are complete.

It may feel that that it would be wise to announce simultaneously at least the outline of improved methods of monetary control to build confidence in its ability and determination to meet new targets.

Currency manipulation: A General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) panel is looking at floating exchange rates since 1973 have had only a minor effect on world trade and there is no evidence that a government can manipulate its currency to gain an unfair advantage (Reuters report).

Search for improved monetary controls

By John Whitmore
Treasury and Bank of England officials today start two days of discussion with leading academics and market practitioners on improving money supply control.

They are under considerable pressure from Downing Street to come up with techniques that will reduce the possibility of a repetition of this summer's money supply leap.

The recent explosive growth of sterling M3, although largely reflecting earlier unrecorded monetary growth, damaged considerably the credibility of the Government's monetary policy. Those who are sceptical of the Government's monetarist approach have had an opportunity to pour scorn on its ability to control the money supply while many who support broadly the Government's policy are increasingly worried about the ability to meet the money supply targets of the medium-term strategy.

The two-day discussion will be seminars. At today's seminar, British academics and market practitioners will participate. Tomorrow's seminar, to be held at the Bank of England, will include overseas academics and central bankers.

The seminars are part of what is becoming a lengthy investigation to find better ways of controlling the money supply. Soon after the Government took office last May it expressed interest in the subject. But it was not until shortly before the Budget this spring, that a much delayed search for a monetary control emerged.

In part this delay merely reflected the difficulty of the subject and the Bank's simultaneous work on proposals affecting banking, capital, foreign exchange exposure and liquidity.

But there was undoubtedly delaying as officials resisted ministerial pressure for fundamental changes that would greatly have reduced their control over interest rates. One of the main issues to be discussed is whether the fund should be allowed to determine interest rates. It remains to be seen who will get their way on how interest rates should be controlled but the need for a decision is becoming urgent.

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Strong employer opposition over EEC's 'open business' directive

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent
The Confederation of British Industry is opposing a new EEC directive intended to force companies to disclose information about their business to employees. The issue is likely to be one of the first faced by Sir Terence Beckett, chairman of Ford, when he takes over as CBI director general next month.

CBI executives have become alarmed about the speed with which proposals for a directive—originally intended to apply only to multinationals but since extended to any "complex structure" enterprise—have been moving through the EEC procedural systems.

The proposals, which appeared before the Commission in July are due to come up for discussion again on Wednesday. Despite opposition from employers' organizations, the original plan has been extended to take in any company with at least one subsidiary and more than 100 employees operating in one or more member countries.

The proposals are separate from the EEC draft fifth directive on Company Law which seeks to compel companies to set up works councils or appoint worker directors to their boards. This the CBI is also resisting.

The new proposals from the EEC's social affairs directorate would make it mandatory for companies to provide information about, for example, structure and staff complement, economic and financial situation, probable development of business, production and sales as well as investment and rationalization programmes.

Employers complain that the revised proposals have been drawn up without consultation with them or with their government representatives. They argue that the proposals will worsen existing disincentives for non-EEC countries such as the United States to invest in Europe and rationalization programmes.

Furthermore, the requirement to set up the appropriate machinery to disseminate such information could raise serious industrial relations problems in respect of trade union organizations, and the position of non-member members, they say.

The CBI has already alerted government departments to the existence of the proposals. It is preparing a brief for Members of the European Parliament to lobby against the proposals.

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Sir Terence Beckett: tough task on disclosure.

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Post chief acts to cut telephone backlog

By Kenneth Owen
After repeated complaints of long delays in the provision of private telephone circuits for the computing services industry, Mr Peter Benton, managing director of Post Office Telecommunications, has ordered emergency measures to eliminate the backlog by March, 1982.

Mr Benton has appointed a senior task-force manager and staff to coordinate a national priority campaign; allocated additional resources to tackle the existing backlog of work during 1980-82; and approved a recommendation to promote motivation and accountability towards improved service.

Post Office delays in providing lines for computing services have plagued the industry for many years. Mr Alex Jones of the Computing Bureau, London, told the World Computing Services Industry Congress in San Francisco in June that it was rare to obtain a line in less than two years.

Now the Post Office plans to reduce the outstanding workload by 25 per cent to 40 per cent by March, 1981, and to eliminate the backlog by March, 1982.

Mr Benton told the Computing Services Association: "By sound planning we hope that future demand will be met by adequate resources to achieve an on-demand service with completion of work within two weeks for local circuits; three to four weeks for circuits to the mainframe plant; and within two months for long-haul circuits involving main line plant."

Problems associated with providing private circuits in the centre of London "still present a formidable task," Mr Benton said. Private circuit divisions have been set up within the four inner London telephone areas; these divisions will be "re-sourced and managed by experts and coordinated from a central point."

Glassware imports to be countered

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The Glass Manufacturers Federation is collecting evidence for an EEC anti-dumping action against East-European imports of laboratory glassware after a rise in redundancies among British manufacturers. The federation fears that widespread dumping could wipe out the British industry.

Corning Glass, the largest of the United Kingdom's dozen laboratory glassware manufacturers, is shedding 200 staff at its Sunderland factory where laboratory glass production is centred and where other glass containers are made.

Other laboratory glassware makers are reported by the federation to have been affected by imports penetration. One Yorkshire company is being liquidated.

Cheap imports come mainly from East Germany and Czechoslovakia and sell at about 30 per cent cheaper wholesale than comparable British products.

Big deficit and price rises for Italy

From John Earle
Rome, Sept 28
Italy's gross national product is expected to rise by four per cent in real terms this year, but the balance of payments deficit is likely to be about 6,000,000 lire (3,000m) and the rise in consumer prices will be about 20 per cent.

These figures are contained in the annual review of the economic outlook and the budget forecasts for next year, which the government has to submit to parliament by the end of September each year.

Signor Giorgio Napolitano, the budget minister, illustrating the review after its approval by the cabinet on Friday, said growth had been stimulated by a rise in internal consumer demand of slightly more than four per cent, while capital investment would be up in real terms by nine per cent. Exports would remain virtually unchanged in volume from 1979.

Looking to next year, the minister said the fight against inflation would be the government's principal objective, but he feared that prices would continue to rise at a substantial rate.

Signor La Malfa promised that the government would peg the deficit of the public sector next year to the level it reached at the end of this year—37,500,000 to 38,000,000 lire (£18,750m to £19,000m) to leave more space for financing industrial production.

behind the forecasts of Mr Albert Sommers, chief economist at the Conference Board, who predicts just one per cent real economic growth next year and some slowdown in the inflation rate, possibly to 9 per cent.

Mr J. Robert Ferrari, chief economist of the Prudential Insurance Company, believes the Fed will move ahead and may restrict narrow money stock growth to between 5 and 6 per cent next year.

He doubts if real gross national product will be above 2.5 per cent, but he feels confident that the right public policies ahead will "reduce inflation expectations and contribute to a general lowering of interest rates". He sees long-term rates down about 2 per cent within a year.

Mr Robert Holland, head of the committee for economic development and a former Fed economist, reflected the mood of business today in saying: "If we try to use an inflationary recovery to get out of the recession, the results will be to bend the system so badly that repair may be impossible."

Frank Vogl

Stone-Platt deal may save 200 jobs

By R. W. Shakespeare
Northern Industrial Correspondent

A factory "sale and lease back" deal between Stone-Platt Industries and the local authority at Oldham, Lancashire, means that about 200 of the 840 jobs due to go when the company closes its textile machinery manufacturing plant at the end of this year could now be saved.

Oldham Corporation has agreed to buy Stone-Platt's Hartford works for £12.5m and lease back about a fifth of the total 500,000 sq ft of factory and office space to the company.

This will enable it to keep open its transmissions manufacturing section and employ about 200 of the workers who have been facing redundancy for many months.

Private sector in talks on public purchasing

By Our Industrial Editor

The Government is to start talks with the private sector of industry in an attempt to bring it closer to the public sector on purchasing policy. The move is intended to improve coordination between the two sectors and boost the competitiveness of British products.

The Prime Minister and Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, are the chief movers of the policy which the Government believes will lead to a strengthening of British industry's world wide competitiveness.

Public sector purchases by both central and local government and by the state industries run into thousands of millions of pounds a year and ministers believe that both purchasers and producers could benefit from a much closer relationship.

Pressure grows to curb inflation and boost investment

Right turn for America's economy

A shift to the right has taken place in the American economic policy debate. This is encouraging economists to believe that the Federal authorities will move in the right directions to curb inflation and boost industrial investment.

Dr Henry Wallich, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, told a business conference recently: "There is a widely-held suspicion that when the chips are down, government action will again be found to favour rather than combat inflation."

Some of these executives attending the conference said that for the first time they disagreed with this assertion. There is considerable evidence to suggest that the Fed governor is overtly pessimistic.

First, even though the United States is in recession, with more than eight million unemployed, there are few politicians in the current election campaign calling for stimulative fiscal and monetary policies.

Second, the tax cutting plans of President Carter and Mr Ronald Reagan, the two leading presidential candidates, involve

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Frank Vogl

HILLARDS

A year of progress

The year to April 1980 was a year of further progress in which group turnover again increased and new supermarkets added substantially to the sales area, although profits, particularly in the second half, were affected by economic conditions, competition and increased interest charges. The current year has started well with turnover much higher than in the same period last year. Increased turnover, new stores and improvements to equipment and organisation provide good reasons for maintaining the opinion that Hillards can look forward to further growth.

GORDON HUNTER, Chairman

	1980	1979
Turnover	£119,428,000	£103,759,000
Profit before tax	£2,231,000	£2,537,000
Earnings per share	22.93p	13.44p
Dividends for the year	4.25p	3.50p
Net assets per share	87p	69p

The annual report for the year to 26 April 1980 may be obtained from the Secretary

HILLARDS LIMITED
Spen Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton, West Yorkshire BD19 4PW



Mr Robert Atkinson: basing corporation on Tyne-side.

years of labour relations experience to his new job. Before joining BL, he held posts with Shell and the Pilkington group, and is a former personnel director of the West Midlands Transport Executive.

Since nationalization of the shipbuilding industry three years ago, the corporation has made great progress in rationalizing the collective bargaining machinery in the industry. Compared with the previous 166 different bargaining units negotiations are now conducted with the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, and two national pay and productivity deals have been concluded since the corporation was formed.

These have been designed to cut unit labour costs

MANAGEMENT

The campaign by British apple growers to resist the onslaught of the French Golden Delicious is being waged at two levels. At the high profile level they issue lurid warnings about the ultimate impact of French domination of the apple market. At the other end of the scale they strive to eliminate the marketing advantages which have made the French apple so attractive to British shoppers.

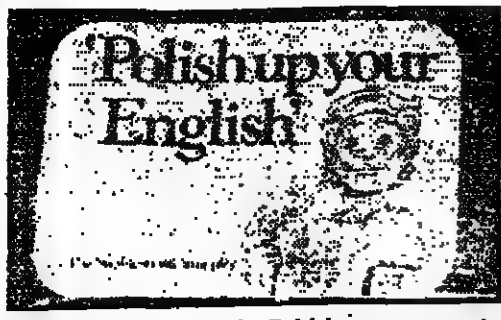
The high profile approach is exemplified by Mr Dan Neuteboom, chairman of the apple and pear committee of the National Farmers' Union. He said in August: "English apple eaters beware. They grab our fish. They refuse our lamb. They destroy our livelihoods wherever they can."

Dutch-born Mr Neuteboom, who has farmed in Suffolk for 20 years, is the front man in the largely abortive efforts to persuade French growers to send fewer apples to Britain. "The real problem of the apple mountain in the EEC is entirely of French origin," he said. "The French consume 500,000 tonnes and produce 1.1 million tonnes."

His is one of the new faces which have appeared after a small revolution in the horticulture division of the National Farmers' Union. The clear-out has left the growers' end of the union with a notably sharper edge. At the same time, the Apple and Pear Development Council, a body paid for with a grant from growers and with members appointed by ministers, has been revamped and given a new brief with greater emphasis on marketing.

Another Government-appointed body, the Central

Apple growers develop a taste for battle



Signs of competition in British greengrocers' shops.

Council for Agricultural and Horticultural Cooperation, has been brought into being.

When prices of English apples fell in 1978, the development council told growers to market larger and better apples in 1979. They did so, only to find the market swamped early in the season by cheap fruit from France. Some growers realized then that the existing marketing structure had to be improved if the industry was to survive, let alone hold its market share.

Research showed that since British imports of apples had been dropped at the time of accession to the EEC, French imports had increased eightfold. Skilful and lavish promotion had ensured that the French apple had gained a firm hold, especially in areas remote from

the main commercial orchards in southern England.

Last year more than half of all apples sold in Scotland were French Golden Delicious. British growers claimed that their French rivals were receiving unfair hidden subsidies and appealed to the British Government for aid.

It was an unpromising time: the Government was trying hard to cut public spending while Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, was wedded to the idea of British agriculture improving its fortunes through better marketing.

He made his views clear early this year at a Conservative Party meeting in Berkshire. "If growers think hidden subsidies are the only problem they are kidding themselves," he said. The plea for aid was quietly

dropped and the industry began to make a determined effort to improve its marketing. It was helped by the success of an unusual new organization, called the Women's Farming Union.

This was formed last year by the wives of Kent fruit growers to coordinate the defence of all sectors of the British food-producing industries which faced hard competition from abroad.

The union is led by Mrs Margaret Charrington, an apple-grower with formidable powers of organization and persuasion. She has been remarkably successful in maintaining the unity of growers in all their organizations. British growers have gone through the year unscathed by internal dissension, serious commercial and climatic setbacks and false modesty.

Nevertheless, 300 have taken part in the policing programme so that growers are broadly confident that their campaign will succeed. They insist that the 50 per cent rise in the past 12 months in the price of apples, which growers' returns can be attributed to their efforts.

Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent



The winning "Adventure workshop" team from Australia: (left to right) Mr David Pettigrew, Mr John Odgers, Mr Peter Jones, Mr Mark Frecheville, Ms Susanne Vasilescu, Mr Peter Hart and Mr James Sayers.

Study tour for young innovators

An "Adventure workshop in innovation and entrepreneurship" led to seven young Australian graduates packing their bags and setting off on an all expenses paid trip around businesses in America, West Germany and Britain.

The journey was sponsored by the Australian Department of Productivity, Commerce and Industry and reflects the growing concern in Australia that young technically qualified people with entrepreneurial ideas should be given encouragement and opportunity to pressor and practice their ideas.

The adventure workshop in Australia, which cost \$250,000 (£125,000) of which two-thirds was provided by government and the remainder by business, was devised to "develop the personal skills and motivation of participants as future entrepreneurs, willing to accept the challenge of technological innovation and to

apply a disciplined approach to meet such challenges."

All colleges and universities in the country were invited to recommend students capable of taking part in the venture. By the September deadline 400 applications had been received from graduates in engineering, commerce, law, economics, technology and business. Finally, 42 were selected to form the basis of the workshop.

Seven teams of six were selected and brought together at an Australian university last December. There they were asked to pick one of six new technological inventions, assess it commercially and present a full five-year business plan on how to market the product.

The winning team chose to analyse and assess the potential of a solar heater. By the end of the summer the team was on its way to Europe and America on a trip sponsored by commerce and

industry, at a cost of \$635,000, with a brief to examine dozens of technologically based companies employing fewer than 100 people.

How valuable has the project been? According to the Australian government: "New technology based firms at present play virtually no role in the national economy. Moreover, there is a shortage of people with the training and the experience to develop and manage such firms."

The young Australians do not pretend to be returning home with a strategy which will bring their country into the forefront of new technology overnight. But the experience abroad has inspired the group to establish "The Australian Society for Entrepreneurship" consisting of the original 42 graduates who took part in the innovative workshop.

Bill Johnstone

Murray Caledonian Investment Trust Limited

New investment outlook

Annual Results for the year ended 30 June, 1980

	1980	1979
Equity shareholders' interest	£41,127,018	£35,753,370
Asset value per share	74.2p	66.4p
Revenue available for ordinary shareholders	£978,128	£791,064
Earnings per ordinary share	1.81p	1.48p
Ordinary dividend per share	1.80p	1.40p
Capitalisation issue in B ordinary shares	3.10135%	1.44047%

Geographical distribution of investments at 30 June, 1980

	1980	1979		1980	1979
UK	39.1%	37.6%	Europe	3.1%	5.1%
North America	31.0%	30.9%	South Africa	0.9%	0.1%
Japan and Asia	13.1%	13.6%	Brazil	0.8%	1.6%
			Bonds	88.0%	88.9%
				12.0%	11.1%
				100.0%	100.0%

Future investment policy

In accordance with the decision to diverge the investment policies of the five investment trusts managed by Murray Johnstone, the emphasis of policy for this company will be shifted more to revenue and above normal increases in the dividend can be expected over the next few years as the yield on the portfolio is raised.

It is envisaged that the UK content of the equity portfolio will be increased from the present 44 per cent to rather more than 50 per cent, and that a higher average yield should be sought, thus materially increasing the franked investment income.

Funds in North America and the Far East, which will still represent almost 30 per cent and 15 per cent of the portfolio respectively, will be expected to produce a higher average income than at present. It is intended that these investment changes should start now but will be spread over the next two years or so, thereby enabling the board to declare above average dividend increases over the next few years.

Copies of the report may be obtained from the Secretary, Murray Caledonian Investment Trust Limited, 163 Hope Street, Glasgow G2 2UH.

An Investment Trust managed by Murray Johnstone Limited.



Capital taxation now in the bloodstream?

It is widely agreed that capital taxation can be damaging to thriving small new British businesses. Payment of the tax on death may sap the business of vital resources and the threat of it is a terrible disincantive during the proprietor's lifetime.

There is less agreement on what should be done. "Drawing the teeth" as promised in the ancient, forgotten golden era of Conservative election promises, is proving more difficult than expected. To make capital gains tax inflation-proof was, we were told, simply not practicable and the Chancellor has apparently abandoned the attempt.

Now we have a consultative document from the Inland Revenue Department intended for comment by interested bodies, which shows that capital taxation is more than a little alive and kicking.

The starting point of the discussion is that taxation of settled property should be neither greater nor smaller than that of taxable income. This is a principle first enunciated in Mr Healey's White Paper introducing capital transfer tax in 1974.

That surely is fair enough. After all, trust property has no greater taxability than any other form of property. It is simply one way in which private wealth is held and a large proportion of private wealth at that—say 6 per cent, amounting to £16,800m in 1975 about the time capital transfer tax was introduced.

The rules for charging capital transfer tax on trusts have always seemed harsh. As the consultative document explains, with ruthless logic, you pay tax on setting up a trust, an "entry charge"; you pay tax when property ceases to be held in trust, an "exit charge"; and, for good measure, discretionary trustees pay a periodic charge, levied once every ten years at 10 per cent of the annual lifetime rate and credited indefinitely against exit charges.

The aim of all this is to ensure the equivalent of a full charge to death duties once every generation, the question for consideration being whether this is a reasonable objective and how far it is fulfilled by the rules in their present form. The discussion paper does not answer these questions, but some of the points raised are of interest to the business community.

It seems to be saying that as a general principle the charges are about right. The present system is described as a compromise between imposing a full charge once a generation and "achieving maximum equity" by a system of annual charges.

The suggestion of annual charges is enough to give the charged flavour of the thing. Taxes, it is urged, could be better. Payment of the tax on death may sap the business of vital resources and the threat of it is a terrible disincantive during the proprietor's lifetime.

A more impartial view is that discretionary trusts are a traditional and perfectly valid method of holding private property, and the attempt to tax them out of existence should forthwith cease. The periodic charge is a wealth tax not a transfer tax and should be repealed. Moreover, the rates of capital transfer tax are still too high and the progressive scale too steep.

If these features were corrected, "entry" and "exit" charges would not seem so burdensome, although a regime including both would remain a serious one.

There is a brief, but important, discussion about the special reliefs from capital taxation for agriculture and businesses. The two separate reliefs, full-time working farmer relief and business property relief, could be merged into a single relief in the interests of tidiness.

However, (the document goes on) it should not be assumed that if this were to be done, the relief would be too generous as both the existing reliefs. The object would be to ensure that the new relief was fair, rather than to secure that "existing rights" were preserved. All this seems curiously complacent in the face of the fierce outcry from business as to the weight of capital taxation and the document's reaction to the pleas put in by the Confederation of British Industry and by other representative bodies hardly seems to conform with reality.

The question is—are we all passively reconciled to capital taxation having had it on the statute book for many years, and having adjusted our financial programming to it? The answer is probably "yes".

Taxes get into the business bloodstream and once they are there there is little hope of eliminating them. On the other hand, the Revenue does invite comment on this one aspect of capital transfer tax.

Any body or individual who wishes to express any kind of dissatisfaction with the existing order of things, is invited to do so by writing to the Secretary, The Inland Revenue, Room 77, West Wing, Somerset House, London WC2R 1LB. It would be helpful if any such comments could be submitted before the end of October. Those who do not comment may not complain.

Oliver Stanley

Capital Transfer Tax and Settled Property, available free of charge from the Inland Revenue at Somerset House.

Job quotas for the disabled too easily disregarded

From Miss Susan Lonsdale
Sir, Mr Bryan Aspley (September 22) argues that the quota system for disabled people should be abolished because it is "fair". The "fairness" he refers to is the fact that the failure of various government bodies and nationalised industries to fulfil their quota obligations, however, are open to an alternative interpretation.

It is not the quota system per se which is at fault, but the lax way in which it is administered and the ease with which it can be disregarded. Last year 22,412 firms were issued permits enabling them to operate below the quota, while 8,822 were below quota without permits (Financial Times, November 6, 1979/November 12, 1979). The former group have no obligation to make compensation for not employing adequate numbers of handicapped people. Only 10 of the latter group have

been prosecuted for breaking the law in this way since the 1940s. The problem lies not in the law itself but in the failure to enforce it.

It is quite feasible to combine the quota with incentives to employers. However, the Low Pay Unit has serious doubts about the efficacy of incentives. Very few disabled people appear to have gained employment as a result of the Government's capital grants scheme allowing firms to make their premises accessible. We would, therefore, favour developing the quota system by including central government departments, by relating it to company size and by a stricter enforcement of its implementation both in the private and public sector. At present it is combined with neither sufficient inducements to uphold it nor penalties for not doing so. It is unfortunate (and a little inept) for the government

to contemplate abolishing the quota at a time when the United Nations has declared 1981 International Year of Disabled People. Employment is often the prime means by which disabled people can lift themselves out of poverty and integrate themselves more fully into society. However, they face many difficulties in the labour market, manifest in higher rates of unemployment. Last month about 144,000 disabled people were out of work. Consequently special employment protection of a statutory means is of the greatest importance. A quota system enforced by statute protected by penalties and encouraged by incentives would help fulfil this need.

Susan Lonsdale
Research Associate,
Low Pay Unit,
9 Poland Street,
London, W1V 3DG.

Tax allowances for skilled workers

From Mr H. T. Barclay
Sir, I have recently read a comment on the situation in New Zealand, which in this respect appears to reflect a similar situation in the United Kingdom—namely an acute shortage of skilled workers at a time when the numbers of unemployed generally are growing fast. The shortage of skilled workers is attributed in part to the tax system which virtually eliminates the reward for the extra effort and ability required to obtain the qualification of a skilled worker. The gap could well be narrowed by a system of tax allowances for skilled workers.

Our present Government is refreshingly open to new approaches to old problems and might well consider introducing appropriate tax reliefs for those who qualify for accepted and needed skills. This is something quite different from reducing rates of tax generally for those earning specific amounts irrespective of how they do it.

Yours faithfully,
H. T. BARCLAY,
Ordinary Cottage,
23 Somers Road,
Wimbledon Common SW19 5JZ.

From Mr Douglas G. Bagg
Sir, It seems to me that we cannot recover properly from the present inflation and unemployment until the fact is accepted by everybody that the all-inclusive pensioner's life style is being paid too much for doing too little productive work. It is a simple matter of common sense that any increase in salaries and wages for a given output can be paid for only by increasing the productivity of the products, and so contributing to the inflation.

Fifty years ago, this simple fact was reduced and we all suffered a cut in pay, of some 10 per cent. An actual cut in

pay is what is urgently needed now—not merely a reduction in the size of increase, but a real cut in level of pay, so that it costs less to produce the goods. Yours very faithfully,
DOUGLAS G. BAGG,
14 Green Gate,
Warburton Green,
Hale Barns,
Aldershot,
Cheshire, WA15 0SE.

From Mr W. R. Griffiths
Sir, In response to Mr. Stacey's letter on unemployment (September 24), may I suggest a voucher for secondary education for each child? So long as education is mainly financed from taxes its growth will be restricted more than in a free market. This would also reduce the burden on ratepayers and the need for Whitehall control of local government through the rate support grant.

Once the scheme was fully launched and popular with parents, Labour would not be able to implement its totalitarian pledge to abolish independent schools. No longer would most of the nation's youth be taught to look to the state for its training.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. GRIFFITHS,
Holly Bank,
26 Burton Street,
Loughborough,
Leicestershire, LE11 2DT.

From Miss Kay Peacock
Sir, Who says Cambridge does not prepare you for life? I may forget my don's lectures, but I remember his advice about life. He said, "enable you to live humbly, modestly, and with a sense of duty." Yours faithfully,
KAY PEACOCK,
Penrhos House,
Penrhos Road,
Colwyn Bay,
Clwyd LL55 4DB.

Need for a weather-proof cross-Channel link

From the President, the British Chamber of Commerce, France
Sir, Recent press reports in France indicate that in 1982 the Channel Tunnel will be open for 31 hours from Paris by the future high speed train. There is also talk of a tunnel between Spain and North Africa. Meanwhile, British commercial interests continue to suffer for lack of a speedy, unhindered and uncomplicated cross-Channel link. Politically,

and psychologically, this encourages insularity which is contrary to British interests. We still have to reach London from Paris in 41 hours, or vice versa, irrespective of the weather? Yours sincerely,
J. L. WICKER,
President,
British Chamber of Commerce, France,
6 Rue Halévy,
75009 Paris.

Credit cards and overcharging

From Mr R. E. Lester
Sir, Your report on credit cards from Roman Eisenstein (September 18) is incorrect in one particular and betrays a basic misunderstanding.

First, in 1976, there was not a shortage of petrol, neither were there queues, but more important, nor did the roots of this problem start then. The roots were laid at the scheme's inception and have remained with it to the present and are quite simply that those that benefit from the scheme are not those that pay for it.

mental imbalance be corrected and, so of course, it is to be welcomed.

Regarding Mr Eisenstein's fears of overcharging, I can only speak as a retailer and say that I am certain that any retailer who charges his customers, very quickly, to one of my over-burdened competitors. Yours faithfully,
R. E. LESTER,
Managing Director,
Eastcote Motor Services Ltd,
High Road,
Eastcote,
Pinner, Middlesex, HA5 2ET,
September 19.

Barnsley is much more than its image

Industry in the regions

It is an undisputed fact that the name of Barnsley is seen in the news columns of most journals with a frequency that would warm the heart of any publicity practitioner, particularly if he subscribed to the view that all publicity is good publicity. Invariably referred to as "northern pit town" or "Scar's little cousin", Barnsley is still fighting the flat cap and whipper image to which has been added in recent years the picture of a hotbed of left-wing militancy occasioned by fighting speeches from its better known trade unionists.

The fact is that Barnsley is certainly no worse and probably considerably better than other industrial towns of its size and situation. Miners are a proud and robust breed, but no more so than dockers or steelworkers or shipbuilders.

The fact is that although the headquarters of the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers remains in Barnsley the number of miners in the town and its outwards is but a fraction of what it was a couple of generations ago. The age of the hard drinking, hard fighting, rough hewn mining miner passed away with the

clatter of clogs and back-to-back houses.

Yet still the image persists and Barnsley Borough Council is concerned about it. Rising unemployment in the Barnsley travel to work area, now extending to 8,400 or 10.3 per cent of the working population, has given a new urgency to the need to attract new industry to the town. Mr Mike Wedgeworth, Barnsley's industrial development officer, is making valiant efforts to attract investment. He finds one of his biggest obstacles is the "Barnsley image"—not helped, it may be said, by comedians past and present lampooning the town.

Mr Wedgeworth points out that in the past the local authority has observed with dismay the declaration of redundancies at local factories and has reluctantly felt there was little it could do about it. There has been a rethink in Barnsley Town Hall and a decision that something could be done. It was felt that the parlous state of the economy demanded unusual measures.

The local Labour controlled authority had never really been one with the local Chamber of Commerce, but differences

agreed on their desires for a change in government policies, the industry of the town tends to concentrate on individual problems in its individual sectors.

Meanwhile the local authority, in the absence of financial help from the Government, has decided to offer inducements including grants of up to £10,000 and loans of up to £50,000 for new or expanding industries which lead to the creation of jobs.

It points out the advantages of setting up business in Barnsley through being in the middle of the motorway box of the M1, the A1M, the M62 and the M18, with links to Hull, Liverpool, London and Edinburgh. There is an ample supply of adaptable labour available, plenty of land for industrial development and a variety of services in which industry might be accommodated.

Mr Roy Mason, Barnsley's Labour MP who has numbered among his appointments in recent years the presidency of the Board of Trade, points out that while the carpet industry and the machine tool industry in the town have suffered heavily

World in still

Business Dis

Ronald Kern

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

World interest rates still rising

headly upward spiral in short-term interest rates is showing no signs of abating. Last week's increase in the US discount rate sent six month dollar rates up another half point to 13 1/2 per cent and growing worry about the dollar has added to the upward pressure on rates.

The result is that investors have been driven to the long-term fixed interest rates. In the dollar sector short rates have dipped long in May for the first time in two years, are now back to their old levels. Dealers are thus to finance their bond inventories.

h the added uncertainty of the Middle East, investors have every incentive to their funds on short term deposits, or in again to floating rate instruments are now enjoying a revival.

West, for example, is launching a 12-year issue today, although the real appetite appears to be for shorter paper than this.

the equity markets, which have been a highly attractive alternative to the witness the flurry of convertibles in Swiss francs and sterling—have been signs of running out of steam.

Street's 24-point fall last week owed to Middle Eastern problems and much fear that the fragile economic revival will abort with interest rates at levels. For the moment, the big money looks more likely to be on the street than in any long term

lows sitting lends at the end of the recent dividend season by Coronation Syndicate, a South African mining arm, provided for thought. It blandly records a combined effect of depletion and limitations on dividend re-announced in the Zimbabwe bud- severely reduce the final dividend during this financial year from on's Zimbabwean subsidiary, Consolidated Mines. Corsyn controls gold mining interests in Zimbabwe.

implications are considerable indirectly through its South African abawean subsidiaries controls at ine gold mines in Zimbabwe. very small, the high price of gold-ese properties attractive, and some, particularly American, have onrho shares partly for their pos-earnings.

quality of those earnings must now oned, not least because of Lombar's us standing in Zimbabwe and the t remittances through a South company are not helped by ring relations between Zimbabwe Republic.

foreign companies operating in Zim- of course subject to the rules. remittances may constitute up to ant of declared dividends after tax. r half must either be ploughed asted in another Zimbabwe com- put into non-transferable govern- ide which earn 4 per cent interest payable in six annual instalments. e basic rules apply in different different companies. On the one they are domiciled in the United States or Canada, current e not remittable until after April. This means that a company like Newall, which received no divi- throughout the 15 years of UDI, has bit longer.

other hand, companies domiciled countries suffer no restrictions on

dividends remitted from financial years ending on or before June 30, 1980. But financial years ending on or after July 1, 1980 fall within the rules' scope. Corsyn was caught on this regulation, since its financial year ends on September 30, 1980.

Nevertheless, throughout UDI Corsyn suffered no inhibition because it was remitting to South Africa. Those profits made their way to the United Kingdom.

The outcome, therefore, is that a company which was able to remit dividends during UDI to its parent, whether directly or indirectly, now finds that the way is partly blocked. For some receipts could be less than during UDI Companies will doubtless make a virtue out of necessity by reinvesting in Zimbabwe, as the government wants.

Zimbabwe's foreign exchange position deteriorates the rules might be tightened. Zimbabwe's gold mines may not be as rewarding as they seem.

Insurance markets

A boost for Lloyd's

To the insurance world at least the Iran-Iraq hostilities have so far proved anything but disastrous. Lloyd's of London, for example—an institution sorely in need of some good publicity—may have seen immeasurable gains to its international prestige as a result of the conflict.

Ship-owners with Gulf business have been queuing up in the past week to secure Lloyd's cover, not because they like the rates—up to 3 per cent of hull value for a 7-day Gulf voyage for instance—but because they have simply been unable to get similar cover elsewhere.

Substantial business is ever understood to have come to the market from an international oil major which had hitherto placed all business in the US. Apparently it found American markets either reluctant or technically unable to supply the sort of "one-off" cover which Lloyd's syndicates can offer at a moment's notice.

Rightly, Lloyd's old international reputation for flexibility and expertise has received a considerable boost.

Quite apart from the excitement at Lloyd's, there have been some hopes particularly among the broking community which controls a large slice of the underwriting action in the market; that these developments could trigger a real sea-change across the whole marine and aviation insurance fronts. The hope is that higher rates could begin to ripple through international markets on the back of mounting anxiety.

However that view looks optimistic given no signs as yet of any fall-off in international insurance capacity. Nor is this capacity likely to diminish until interest rates worldwide



Mr. Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's.

turn down so sharply that underwriters are unable to go on absorbing huge underwriting losses with investment returns.

Recent results from Willis Faber, Sedgwick Group, Alexander Howden, and the like have proved that for all the gloom about sterling's strength and weak rates brokers at least are hardly in desperate straits.

Profits are flat or sliding and could shrink further but they still compare favourably with other industries. And prestige stocks in the sector could come in for support on the view that if they can hold their own in these conditions they could start to fly when the turnaround eventually comes.

Business Diary profile: Trevor Holdsworth and BIM

ldsworth, who today the chairman of the Institute of Management to take an early look. He is a youthful looking 53, with a dark suited appearance quite unlike that of predecessor, the BIM, Leslie Tolley, who is chairman of Renold, a company whose products include roller chains, gears, clutches and hydraulic motors, and who is an engineer through and through.

Like Tolley, who started with Morris Motors at 16 as an apprentice in production engineering, Holdsworth has worked his way up through the ranks. Born and educated in Bradford, Yorkshire, he trained as an accountant in a practice in his home town.

He left in 1951 and joined the Bowater Paper Corporation, where he moved through various financial and administrative appointments to become director and controller of United Kingdom paper-making subsidiary eleven years later.

Holdsworth's voice is quiet, his manner is diffident and he listens much more than he speaks. It would be a great mistake, however, to underestimate him because of his affability. Underneath (as befits the head of GKN, which he joined as deputy group chief accountant in 1963) is a determination which has a hint of steel.

His own particular style of leadership may be far from flamboyant, but while he prefers to guide rather than drive he recognises that different forms which can be equally effective. Whatever form it takes, he is keen to encourage more of it in industry.



Helping managers to keep in step with the music: Trevor Holdsworth, the new chairman of the British Institute of Management.

This concern is reflected in his public appointments, which include membership of the Business and Commercial Enterprises Group of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, as well as of Ashridge Management College's board of governors.

In his private life he loves the theatre and music, the former as a spectator, but the latter as a participant, since he likes to play the piano.

knowledge of subjects like microprocessors and added-value and short courses on areas where help is particularly requested, such as finance and management accounting.

A less familiar role which its new chairman will have to fill will be to put across managers as a force to be reckoned with in the media and in government circles.

At first there was some crossing of wires with bodies like the Institute of Directors and the Confederation of British Industry. But BIM has gradually developed a distinctive voice on issues like industrial democracy and wage controls, as well as offering its views on Budget matters and government economic policy.

Unlike the CBI, which has companies and trade associations as its constituents, BIM consists entirely of individuals at the top end of private sector businesses. BIM represents junior and middle, as well as top level executives. It also has a large number of trade unionists.

Holdsworth has connections with both the other two organizations—he has been a member of the Institute of Directors since 1978 and a member of the CBI's economic and financial policy committee since 1976 and a member of the Council since 1974. As such, he is well placed to bridge any communication gap between them.

Patricia Tisdall

Peter Wainwright

A bleak outlook for house builders



Only 13,400 new houses were started in the private sector in July compared with 22,500 in July last year and there is no sign that the downward trend is changing.

month to August. One in five said prices had fallen.

The reasons are not far to seek. One in 12 workers is on the dole and others wonder when they will join them. Less overtime is being worked, a bleak winter lies ahead and people think twice about buying homes.

Such decisions involve borrowing at high interest rates and couples keeping to tight budgets are not necessarily comforted by the thought of tax relief. The big banks and insurance companies are moving into the mortgage market, but for the average borrower the only avenue open—and the cheapest—remains the building society. Mortgagees will be cheap only when interest rates fall.

While house sales slacken builders are coping with big increases in costs. Over the past year these have ranged from a fifth to a half. Last May building workers got a 21 per cent wage award. In April bricks went up 30 per cent. Wood and cement have both risen strongly, cement by 24 per cent in early spring. For the 12 months ending August the magazine *The Builder* computes that building materials rose 18.5 per cent and from January 1 the increase was 15.5 per cent. Barratt Developments, one of Britain's largest housebuilders, estimates that costs are rising by 20 per cent a year.

It is, then, becoming increasingly difficult for house

builders to earn decent margins on their houses unless they can make a big profit on the land they use. To do so they need to have bought a lot of land a few years ago when it was cheap, and to have stopped buying it last year when it was dear.

Land values are tending to wilt now under the pressure of high interest rates and recession and this is a good time for builders who manage land banks wisely to replenish stocks in time for the next house building upturn.

The unfortunate builders are those who bought land expensively, and now find it running out. Their stock values will fall, and so will their ability to borrow from banks which see a shrinking collateral for loans.

So most house builders will do well to maintain profits this calendar year. Some will have difficulty in getting anywhere near this. The industry is, moreover, divided about the start of the next upturn. Mortgage loans are more plentiful but they are dear, and few people know how quickly interest rates will fall.

Much also depends on the kind of people builders have as customers and where they live. Barratt is nationwide, but still lightweight in the South and South-east where the money is.

The group plans to put this right. Meanwhile, it is comforted by the thought that it has an unusually high proportion of customers who are young couples buying homes for the first time. This market is said to be fairly insensitive to the normal house building cycle.

Barratt also keeps its houses moving by subsidising mortgages and offering attractive trade-in deals on clients' old houses. But not every housebuilder has the money to do this and accepting old houses only gives a builder the job of selling them in turn. But if the housing cycle soon spins upward such policies will pay off.

Then again, many housebuilders, shaken by the 1974-75 experience, have been establishing a steady rental income from property. M. P. Keor is a striking example, and the shares are now highly valued.

It is, however, dangerous to generalize. For Wimpey, which is just about as big as Barratt in numbers of homes built, also appeals to young couples buying their first home. It reported last week (hard on Barratt's heels) that fewer of them were putting down money on new houses. It seems that Wimpey and Barratt build houses in different places.

Nobody doubts that interest rates will fall—eventually. The pent-up demand for housing is huge and politically dangerous to ignore. Moreover, the private sector will have to satisfy the bulk of it because the Government is forcing local authorities out of the market.

In the short-run this benefits private housebuilders who get offers of surplus land they can often buy on deferred terms. But in the not so short run council rents rise many council tenants may feel like buying the homes in which they are living; and the Government is leaning on building societies to satisfy the demand.

The trouble is that the societies are finding it harder to meet mortgage needs. Over the years house prices rise faster than their intake of savings, and now the banks and the Government itself through "Green bonds" are competing for building society customers. Something will have to give.

Will too tight a grip on banking drive business overseas?

It is proving difficult enough to control the level of money balances in Britain, but sterling deposits in the Bahamas and Bahrain would be even more elusive?

of business are less likely to be within the ambit of regulation of the monetary authorities.

One serious risk is that banks will be so penalised by official restrictions that credit is shifted to other channels. The transfer of credit away from an artificially controlled banking sector can take several forms.

Perhaps the most conspicuous example in the past 20 years has been the growth of the Euro-currency markets, notably in dollars and Deutsche marks.

In the United States and West Germany banks are obliged to hold a higher proportion of reserves at the central bank than they need for genuine business purposes. As the reserves pay no interest, profits are lost. To avoid these reserve asset costs, American and German banks have shunted deposits into offshore centres and lent against them from there.

As it is the biggest single destination for Eurocurrency deposits, the City has been the lucky beneficiary of excessive

central bank interventionism in other industrial countries. Offshore financial intermediation, like any other economic activity, generates income and employment. By imposing unnecessary costs on their banks, the Federal Reserve and the Bundesbank have caused such income and employment to be located in London rather than New York or Frankfurt.

Quite apart from the loss to society arising from the migration of banks to relaxed offshore environments, the Eurocurrency markets complicate monetary policy. Dollar deposits outside the United States are much more difficult to track and measure than deposits within its borders. American monetary policy therefore becomes more awkward to operate as domestic banking statistics, the main signals to policy action, are not an accurate guide to the economy's liquidity.

Until the abolition of exchange controls last October, a substantial Euro-sterling market could not develop because of the United Kingdom's financial transactions overseas were highly restricted. But over the last year its growth, initially stimulated by the "corset", has been rapid.

At the Green Paper warned, the implications for monetary policy are unhealthy. The authorities should establish a regulatory structure in Britain which helps to repatriate as much sterling deposit-taking and lending as possible. Not only will that overcome monetary measurement problems of the kind now confronting the Federal Reserve, but it also will

keep banking business, with all the attendant demands for manpower, office space and professional services, in this country.

The best way to prevent offshore sterling banking growing at the expense of the domestic system is to guarantee banks here freedom to manage their balance sheets in accordance with their own profit-maximising objectives. The fewer official balance sheet ratio requirements there are, the weaker is the incentive to leave London and set up branches in Paris or Brussels. Indeed, the ideal would be for the Bank of England to prescribe no balance sheet rules at all.

This "hands off" approach was followed—with great advantage to London as an international financial centre—until 1959. Although it may seem an imaginative extravagance to a generation of central bankers accustomed to regulating and supervising, there is nothing inherently unworkable about the idea that the Bank should forgo reserve requirements entirely.

Unfortunately, the Bank has not been so easy-going. On the contrary, it published simultaneously with the Green Paper a document, the measurement of liquidity, suggesting that banks should observe new and more exacting balance sheet ratios. Although the details are complicated, the essence of the proposals is that the ratio of low-earning liquid assets to high-earning illiquid assets should be higher than at present considered necessary by the banks themselves. This

would, of course, damage profitability and so prompt an exodus of banks from London.

The liquidity paper scheme has been subjected to a blizzard of criticism from all sides and seems unlikely to be translated into practice. But even a much diluted version of the supervisory machinery proposed could undermine London's role as the world's financial capital.

Today's seminar should consider the broad regulatory issues raised by the liquidity paper as well as the more specifically monetary problems ventilated in the Green Paper. The removal of exchange controls and the appraisal of sterling by international investors have opened up exciting opportunities for the City. If the Government adheres to sound macro-economic policies, it is quite likely that in a few years time there will be markets for syndicated bank credits and international bonds denominated in sterling, just as there are today in dollars, Deutsche marks and Swiss francs.

It is vital that these markets remain in London. If they are forced to go to other financial centres by burdensome balance sheet constraints imposed by the Bank of England, the rank of monetary managements will become much harder. It is proving difficult enough to control the level of money balances in Britain, but sterling deposits in the Bahamas and Bahrain would be even more elusive and mobile.

There will be a pity if the monetary control seminar concentrates exclusively on the technical minutiae of the monetary base proposal. There are wider and more fundamental questions, affecting the City's continuing international competitiveness, at stake in the current debate.

Tim Congdon

The author is the economics partner of stockbrokers L. Messel & Co.

*Monetary Control, Cmd 7858, HMSO.

THE CAPITAL & NATIONAL TRUST LIMITED

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Three year summary of results

Year ended	Gross Revenue	Ordinary Shares Earned	Gross Assets (less current liabilities)	Net Asset Value per Equity share
31st July	£'000	per share	£'000	Value per Equity share
1978	1,242	4.60p	28,317	179.5p
1979	1,247	5.75p	26,132	165.5p
1980	1,235	7.38p	31,765	201.5p

*The dividend for 1979 and the earnings for 1980, include 0.60p in respect of arrears of dividend received from "Shell" and Unilever.

Annual capitalisation issues have been made to "B" Ordinary Shareholders as follows:—

1978	2.6975461%	1979	3.74465%	1980	3.592789%
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In his statement **STR HUGH MACKAY-TALLACK** said: "The present world wide recession cannot be conducive to buoyant company profits or dividend increases on a substantial scale, but we are confident that our portfolio is capable of giving a good account of itself over the coming year and that the current dividend will be maintained."

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MARKET REPORTS

Iran-Iraq war confuses trading

The Iran-Iraq conflict, which has dominated the freight market last week, with claims counter-claims from both sides as to what had happened, has now been resolved. As usual, in this situation, very little of the situation was clear. The conflict, however, has not held off pending the settlement of a clear picture. In the meantime, interest in the oil market has been revived, particularly in the Persian Gulf, where both sides have been suffering by sides.

The weekend approached, and it was likely that the 10 per cent cutback in oil prices due to the conflict would be indefinitely delayed. It was the fact that the oil price had been cut back by 10 per cent, and it was likely that the oil price would be cut back by 10 per cent, and it was likely that the oil price would be cut back by 10 per cent.

Freight

States Gulf. This voyage was to be followed by 90 days' storage, with options on a further 105 days at \$13.75 a day. Throughout the rest of the market, little overall change was noted. One feature, however, was the period chartering by the Mexican state oil company of four 80,000-tonners for six months' trading, with options on a further six months at between \$5 and \$6.20 a ton. While the influence of the Middle East conflict upon dry

Sharp fall could be clue to an upturn

International dollar bond prices fell sharply last week, but market technicians have begun to look for a recovery. Until recently, medium-grade notes and bond issues have taken the brunt of the selling pressure while losses among prime quality issues have been less. However, last week it was the reverse. Some of the Eurobond market's most honoured names were created like villains.

For instance, Continental Illinois's 9.75 notes of July 1, 1981, fell 1.75 last week to 87.25, says a source, offered to yield 13.03 per cent at maturity. A 9.5 per cent coupon issue of Norway's Export Credit Agency due on July 15 and rated "AAA" by Moody's and Standard and Poor's, fell 3.63 to 85.5 offered to yield to 13.32 per cent.

Euromarkets

international bond market than in the domestic United States bond market. In any case, there has not been much evidence that investors have been drawn into the market so far by the rise in yields. Syndicate sources said much of a \$50m, three-year Swedish Export Credit Corporation issue was left with the underwriters after it was priced at 99.75 bearing 12.0 per cent to yield 12.10 per cent. Indeed, to get the paper moving, some underwriters were reportedly selling the offering at around 97 to yield 13.28 per cent.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Yield	Premium
Continental Illinois 9.75	13.03	
Norway Export Credit 9.5	13.32	
Swedish Export Credit 9.5	13.28	
...

Natural rubber gaining ground ahead of new agreement

Growing optimism among natural rubber producers gained an added boost from the Iran-Iraq conflict with prices moving steadily upwards along with most other commodities. The dependency of recent years has turned to a real belief that natural rubber can regain some of the market share lost to synthetic rubber since the end of the Second World War.

And yet, the main cause for this growing optimism—the new International Rubber Agreement—has not been fully ratified by the necessary 65 per cent of the United States and the EEC. The agreement is due to come into provisional effect on October 1, but so far only 22 per cent of the required 65 per cent of countries have ratified the agreement while over 70 per cent of producers have followed through the signing of the agreement earlier this year.

Commodities

for 3.8m, rising to 15.5m and 4.4m by 1985 and 18.5m and 5.2m by 1990 respectively. Natural rubber production remains static so far this year according to the latest statistics from the International Rubber Study Group. Synthetic rubber and natural rubber each have about 25-30 per cent of world rubber consumption in applications where they cannot be substituted for each other. This leaves a market area of 40-50 per cent which is open to competition. Natural rubber is increasingly gaining the edge over synthetic rubber as it is less energy intensive.

Key list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Price	Yield
...

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week FT Index change on week 481.0—13.4 (2.7%)

Unit Trust	Current Price	Change	FT Index
...

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today, Dealings End, Oct 10. \$ Contango Day, Oct 13. Settlement Day, Oct 20

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
 et price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)



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\$4,000

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a lot of confidential

matters to handle. A discretion

and a mix of clerical and

administrative duties. Excellent

promotion prospects. For

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AMERICAN OIL

\$5,500 Neg.

You can use your organising

ability to set up meetings,

conferences, appointments and

travel arrangements when you

join this W.I. based oil com-

pany. There will be confidential

correspondence, lots of tele-

phone calls and you will

have a lot to do. Excellent

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\$5,500

If you enjoy the bustle of a

stimulating environment you

like this varied position as

a P.A. to a senior manager in

the trading field so you will

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE

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with a lot of responsibility

and a good salary. For

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P.A. TO SECRETARY

35-40 to \$7,000 +

benefits

A registered charity with 14

homes in the South of England

needs a P.A. to assist their

friendly General Secretary

and Executive Director. The

job has a lot of responsibility

and a good salary. For

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PROMOTIONS

PA/SECRETARY

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PARIS

Sec. No. 5/and. 1/65,000

International Oil Co. seeks

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assist the Regional Manager

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The job has a lot of

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And as dreamed, and behind a mirror up on the wall, and the top of it reached to heaven and the bottom of it descended on earth.

—G.K. Chesterton

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BLAKE—On September 23rd, 1980, to Anne (Mrs) and David, a son, Daniel.

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WYATT—On September 25th, 1980, to Anne (Mrs) and David, a son, Daniel.

YOUNG—On September 25th, 1980, to Anne (Mrs) and David, a daughter, Catherine.

ZEPHYRUS—On September 25th, 1980, to Anne (Mrs) and David, a son, Daniel.

DEATHS

WILLIAMS—On September 25th, 1980, to Anne (Mrs) and David, a daughter, Catherine.

WYATT—On September 25th, 1980, to Anne (Mrs) and David, a son, Daniel.

YOUNG—On September 25th, 1980, to Anne (Mrs) and David, a daughter, Catherine.

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WYATT—On September 25th, 198